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JOHNS HOPKINS LAW INSTITUTE SETS NEW GOAL

Study of Entire Body of
American Jurisprudence
Will Be Undertaken

STUDENT ENROLLMENT DEFERRED ONE YEAR

Faculty Will Devote Period
to Research Upon Best
Methods of Procedure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—Establishment of the Institute for the Study of Law, which is to undertake exhaustive research upon American jurisprudence, has just been announced at Johns Hopkins University.

The development of the entire body of American law will be embraced in the studies to be made by the institute. Its program of operation, it was said at the university, involves a wide departure from any legal research which has been undertaken heretofore.

Formation of the institute is in line with the purpose expressed in the establishment of the university more than a half-century ago to sponsor research by outstanding authorities in untried fields.

Has Own Advisory Board

Its organization completed an expansion program which includes a training school for teachers, an institute of applied science, and a school of jurisprudence. It is organized as an independent branch of the university, with its own advisory board.

Under more research institutes, the law study group will enroll no students during its first year. The members of the faculty will concentrate upon their individual research problems and will co-operate in outlining the course for future action of the institute.

The formation of the institute was stimulated by the desire expressed by Dr. Walter W. Cook, one of its members, to make an extensive study of the entire range of Ameri-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Education Urged to Help Combat Juvenile Crime

Poor Housing Conditions a
Cause of Truancy, Commission Finds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Drastic changes in methods of dealing with juvenile crime are urged in a report just made by the Subcommission on Causes and Effects of Crime of the Baumes Crime Commission.

"Because of the defective home life, extent of criminality among parents and brothers, the number of broken homes and the great proportion of working mothers among these 251 cases," the report says, "any program for their supervision must include a subsidiary program of education and rehabilitation for their families. It is recommended that the work of visiting teachers be extended to include the families, or the service of family welfare societies be enlarged to do more intensive work with delinquent families."

According to the sub-commission's report, there are three methods of combating crime; namely, legal procedure, social reform, and individual study and treatment. It holds that the last method offers the greatest promise of success in preventing crime. It calls attention to the fact that this last method has received growing recognition in the United States in the last few years and adds that the expense of it is probably less than the cost of crime to society per criminal."

"There is no doubt that present methods of dealing with crime among the youth in this city are wasteful and of care," the report says. "There is no doubt that the time to institute modern methods of child guidance is during childhood. There is no doubt that the school system is the place to begin the method. A decent consideration for our wayward children, if not for our own security and peace of mind, requires that we inaugurate such methods without further delay."

The subcommission holds that poverty alone is not a cause of crime. It reports that the cases of offenders and nonoffenders which it studied came from the same economic group.

Forty-seven per cent of the mothers in this group were forced to do outside work in addition to their household duties, and the group lived under housing conditions where congestion was twice as great as that of the average home in the greatly congested areas of the city.

"Unspeakable congestion, therefore, must have had some relation to the truancy of the group, if not to severe offenses," the report declares.

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Cabinet Minister
Takes to the Plow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chilliwack, B. C.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, the new

Minister of Agriculture for

British Columbia, was worsted in

the annual plowing match of the

Chilliwack District Plowman's As-

sociation. The minister made a

brave effort to win, but was "out-

pointed" by young competitors and

was awarded only fourth place, his

defeat being attributed in part to

an indifferent team of horses.

Mr. Atkinson was awarded two

special prizes, one for having the

longest record of plowmanship and

the other for coming the greatest

distance to take part in the contest,

the minister having traveled from

Victoria.

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Medium Sought to Facili-
tate Sales and to Pro-
tect Buying Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Formation of a new stock exchange which will deal exclusively in real estate securities is under consideration by real estate men, construction specialists and financiers here. It has just been announced. Preliminary details of the plan call for the opening of temporary headquarters in the offices of the New York Real Estate Board at 12 East Forty-first Street.

According to Peter Grimm, president of the Real Estate Board, the purpose of the exchange will be to facilitate negotiation, sale and transfer of stocks and bonds connected with the financing of real estate transactions. The exchange will operate in a manner similar to the New York Stock Exchange or other exchanges except that it will confine its listing to securities issuing out of real estate.

Builders, architects, real estate men and bankers have felt for some time that there was a necessity for the establishment of a central point where the transfer of such securities could be effected. The exchange, it was said, will seek to safeguard the public against illegitimate real estate promotion schemes.

The exchange will make full investigation of real estate or real estate transactions in connection with any securities offered for listing, Mr. Grimm said. It also will take steps to prevent the sale or transfer of stocks or securities "prejudicial to the public welfare but which no good deeds can be accomplished." A government that does not constantly seek to live up to the ideals of its young men and women falls short of what the American people have a right to expect and demand from it." That his present mission has captured the imagination of youth was clear at its start.

His journey by rail from his Palo Alto home to this southern California port was an almost continuous ovation from children. Men and women there were in many thousands but it was youth that he addressed and to whom Mr. Hoover turned. Mrs. Hoover turned at Wilming- ton, Glendale and San Pedro, school holidays were granted and children from the thousands came to his train to greet and cheer him on his way with their smiles and their bonny flowers.

Leave-Taking Is Simple

The President-elect and Mrs. Hoover were deeply touched by this display of youthful enthusiasm and love and Mr. Hoover in a few words spoke to them of his gratitude and happiness. With the exception of a presidential salute by the Maryland when he boarded the ship Mr. Hoover's leave-taking was simple and unostentatious.

"Mr. Churchill (Chancellor of the Exchequer) is anxious to make the last budget of the present Parliament a popular one and it is suggested that this postal reform may have been delayed so that it could be brought forward at a time when it was most likely to have an effect in an election campaign," the newspaper says.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

BRITAIN CONSIDERS POSTAL CHARGE CUT

LONDON (AP)—The Evening Star says that the Government is considering a reduction of postal charges and the probable reintroduction of the penny post in the next budget.

Mr. Churchill (Chancellor of the Exchequer) is anxious to make the last budget of the present Parliament a popular one and it is suggested that this postal reform may have been delayed so that it could be brought forward at a time when it was most likely to have an effect in an election campaign," the newspaper says.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Relief of Farm Radio Needs Is Demand at Grange Meeting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The radio needs of the farmer, not only in the information he receives regarding markets and other phases of his business, but in the entertainment and instruction afforded himself and his family, that he insists upon having his share of radio privileges safeguarded.

One of the first subjects presented to the National Grange in the second week of its convention here was a resolution introduced by E. A. Eckert of Illinois, member of the executive committee of the National Grange, aimed at the alleged tendency of farm programs to curtail the radio channels open to commercial interests to crowd out farm programs.

The resolution read: "Whereas radio is peculiarly adapted to meet agriculture's needs for education and entertainment, to overcome the isolation of the farm home, and to promote a better understanding between the city and the country, and

"Whereas there is an apparent tendency on the part of business concerns and groups having mainly urban interests to encroach upon and curtail the radio channels open to broadcasts for rural programs to the extent that farmers in many cases would have little but market reports remaining; therefore

"Be it resolved that the National Grange go on record as deplored this tendency toward curtailment of farm programs, that it demand full

HOOVER MISSION OFF ON TOUR OF LATIN AMERICA

Embarks on "Friendship"
Maryland—Children Lead in Farewell Ovation

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Sailing from this port aboard the "friendship" Maryland, Herbert Hoover, the next President of the United States, started a new and unique venture in peacemaking.

Accompanied by Mrs. Hoover, their younger son, Allan, Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Italy, John G. Mott, Los Angeles, George B. Baker, a staff of secretaries and a corps of United States newspaper men and photographers, the President-elect began a journey to Latin-American countries to promote closer relations and sounder understandings.

It was most fitting that he should make his departure from a port of his beloved California and that the children of his home State should voice the "bon voyage" wishes of the Nation that he took with him. It was from a California port that, as a young engineer but a little while out of Stanford University he started on a career that brought him world acclaim as administrator and humanitarian.

"One Primary Object" of Tour

"Our foreign policy has one primary object and that is peace," Mr. Hoover declared in his speech accepting the Republican presidential nomination. "We have no hates, we wish no further possessions, we have no military threats. There are two co-operative factors in the maintenance of peace, the building of good will and the wise and sympathetic handling of international relations.

"We believe that the foundations of peace can be strengthened by the creation of methods and agencies by which a multitude of incidents may be transferred from the realm of prejudice and force to arbitration and the determination of right and wrong based upon international law." His present journey is for such building of good will and the creation of such methods and agencies of arbitration.

In that speech, Mr. Hoover said: "I especially value the contribution that the youth of the country can make to the success of our American experiment in democracy. Theirs is the prime gift of enthusiasm without which no great deeds can be accomplished." A government that does not constantly seek to live up to the ideals of its young men and women falls short of what the American people have a right to expect and demand from it." That his present mission has captured the imagination of youth was clear at its start.

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The exchange will make full investigation of real estate or real estate transactions in connection with any securities offered for listing, Mr. Grimm said. It also will take steps to prevent the sale or transfer of stocks or securities "prejudicial to the public welfare but which no good deeds can be accomplished." A government that does not constantly seek to live up to the ideals of its young men and women falls short of what the American people have a right to expect and demand from it." That his present mission has captured the imagination of youth was clear at its start.

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ingly in the production of power, but it should do much more than this. "It should have a positive value in that it should point out to him the necessity of forming a partnership with the skill and knowledge of the scientist, in order that he may find new uses for his commodity. It should show him that the same sort of ability that has borrowed his markets can discover the means for enlarging them."

The United States, Dr. Baker pointed out, possesses one-half the known coal deposits of the world.

"More power may be generated at the mouth of the mine. The processing of coal will produce great quantities of gas, which formerly was wasted, but which in the future may be piped to distant cities, so that some day the gas that is burned in New York may come from the coke ovens of Pennsylvania. Chemical industries are likely to draw more and more closely to the coal fields."

Liquid Coal Through Pipes

"From our Pittsburgh district we shall send electricity over high-tension lines, our gas in pipe lines, and some day in the future possibly our liquefied coal in the same manner. The coal car will give way to the power line and the pipe line; and why not, since energy can be transported more cheaply in this manner."

A city like Pittsburgh will be thought of as the source of fertilizers, chemicals and liquefied coal for automobiles, Dr. Baker continued.

"It is conceivable," he added, "that some of the labor questions connected with the mining industry will be helped by a condition that offers the population an opportunity to change from one form of labor to another. This might be regarded as a sort of sociological by-product of the new methods of dealing with coal."

The difficulties overcome in "liquefying coal" were explained by Dr. Krauch. Research in atomic physics shows that matter is built up from electrical particles, he said, and that the keeping together of the atoms as well as their linkage within the molecule is effected by the attracting and repelling forces of these particles.

"Nature," he said, "has inclosed the activity inherent in the molecules like a nut in a shell; to set this activity free we have to crack the shell."

The "shells" of hydrocarbons, like oil, he said, are particularly hard to crack. This had been accomplished in Germany largely by development of catalysts. These are metallic compounds, which in some way not fully understood, change the delicate atomic balance which allows the shell of the "nut" to be cracked, releasing its valuable kernel to industry.

The chemist through his test tube has ended any possibility of future wars over the diminishing supply of world petroleum, Mr. Teagle declared in an interview, and referring to the synthetic oil now being produced from coal by the Bérgius process by the German dye trust. Mr. Teagle's company has secured the rights for this liquid coal process in America.

"There can never be a shortage of oil," said Mr. Teagle. "New supplies of petroleum are being discovered. The same experts who testified before the Federal Oil Conservation Board at Washington in 1926 that a shortage might be expected in 10 years would today admit that new sources have been discovered with no end in sight."

"And behind all this lies the discovery that coal can be made from oil. The German dye trust made 70,000 tons of synthetic gasoline this year and plans to produce 250,000 tons next year. This is a more expensive gasoline than that from natural oil, but it will fill the gap if the supply of the latter ever faces depletion."

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JUDGE ORDERS STEWART CASE TRIAL TO GO ON

Refuses to Direct Verdict—Oil Man Says He Was "Messenger Boy"

WASHINGTON (P)—Justice Jennings Bailey refused in District of Columbia Supreme Court to direct a verdict of not guilty in the perjury trial of Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, as requested by the defense.

The defense had requested the directed verdict on Friday when the Government concluded presentation of its case against Mr. Stewart, who is charged with having falsely sworn before Senate Tugboat Dome committee that he had no knowledge of bond transactions of the Continental Trading Company of Canada.

The decision required the defense to present its own side of the case, and it called Mr. Stewart himself to the stand.

Taking the stand in the wake of several character witnesses, Mr. Stewart, under questioning by Frank J. Hogan, his chief of counsel, described his appearances before the Senate committee. He said that on last Feb. 2 and 3 he testified that he had never personally received any Liberty bonds of the Continental Trading Company, Ltd., of Canada, which the committee was seeking to trace, and that he "never made a dollar" out of the Continental's famous purchase and sale of Humanitas oil.

Mr. Stewart declared that at that time he was under subpoena as a witness in a criminal case involving the Continental and that in his opinion some of the questions asked him by the committee were not properly subject to inquiry by the committee. These, he said, he has refused to answer.

Mr. Stewart criticized the official record of his committee appearances and declared that a question in the transcript of the Senate proceedings which form the basis of one count in the perjury indictment had not actually been asked of him. This question was as follows:

"Have you had any conversation or knowledge leading you to believe that the recipient of any of these bonds?"

The Transcript says that this question was asked by Senator Nye of North Dakota, and that Stewart replied:

"No, sir."

Mr. Stewart then told of a late appearance before the Senate committee, at which he said he testified

that, having been informed that he was to be a participant in profits of the Continental, he had established a trust under which the bonds were held for the Standard Oil of Indiana, or the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company, the latter eventually receiving them.

In the founding and disposition of the trust fund, Mr. Stewart said he acted as a "messenger boy" delivering the packages to the trustee in unopened packages as received from H. M. Oster, president of the Continental. The value of these bonds, he said, was \$759,500.

Cross-examining, Leo A. Rover, United States attorney, read questions from the Senate committee transcript, and asked Mr. Stewart if they had been correctly reported. One of these was:

"Mr. Stewart, do you know of anyone who received these bonds that the Continental Trading Company is purposed to have dealt in?"

Mr. Rover read Stewart's reply from the record as:

"Senator Nye, I did not personally receive any of these bonds or make a dollar out of them; I personally did not make a dollar out of this transaction."

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It is definitely known that he will

stop for at least several days in the capitals of the five major Latin-American countries—Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru and Uruguay.

The question of whether Mr. Hoover will visit Bolivia is still undecided. A delicate diplomatic issue over the question of boundary has

arisen between Bolivia and Paraguay for some time. Recently Bolivian troops took up station on territory claimed by Paraguay. That country appealed to the United States State Department to act as an arbiter in the dispute.

Because of the complexity of this local problem and the possibility that the United States cannot be called in as an impartial arbiter, no definite decision has been reached.

It is said to feel that he could not come to one without stopping in the other, and the lack of time may prevent his doing this.

An invitation to visit Mexico has been received by Mr. Hoover, but the question of his stopping there is still

Tentative Itinerary for Hoover Tour



were announced today by the board of bishops of the church which has been meeting at the Hotel Dennis.

The assignments include: Maine, Bangor, Me., April 10, Bishop Anderson; New England, Trinity Church, Springfield, Mass., April 10, Bishop Henderson; New England southern, Brockton, Mass., April 3, Bishop Henderson; New Hampshire, Lebanon, N. H., April 3, Bishop Anderson; Troy, Pittsfield, Mass., April 3, Bishop Hughes; Vermont, St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 17, Bishop Anderson.

Maniu Tells Need of Foreign Capital

RUMANIA'S POLICY, HE SAYS, IS TO EXPLOIT HER VAST NATURAL RESOURCES

BUCHAREST (P)—Juliu Maniu, Rumania's new Premier, declared that he intends to give the Rumanian people an enlightened government based on the ideals enunciated by Abraham Lincoln.

"Our task," he said, "is to emancipate millions of our peasants who heretofore have been held in a state of virtual vassalage by rapacious political cliques. I am confident that the forthcoming elections, in which the legions of toilers of Rumania will be free for the first time to cast their votes honestly, will usher in a new era of public honesty, cleanliness and morality in our national life."

"After the elections our first act will be to inaugurate a real parliamentary and constitutional régime. We shall tear down the highly centralized Government erected by Vintilă Brătianu, which placed the whole country at the mercy of a small cabal in Bucharest, and build in its place a modern decentralized régime. With 15,000,000 sturdy peasants forming the keystone of our new political structure, we cannot fail."

METHODIST BISHOPS GET ASSIGNMENTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (P)—The assignment of bishops to preside over the spring conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church together with regard to Mexico upon the adjournment of the conference of Ambassadors.

"Brătianu's policy of economic chauvinism and his narrow dictum of 'Rumania for Rumanians' brought us to the brink of an abyss, paralyzed our industrial development and discouraged the entry of foreign capital. We require only foreign capital to help us develop our vast natural resources, which have lain idle under Brătianu's sterile policy."

DRY LAW MOVE ON NONPARTISAN LINES ADVISED

Justice Ford of New York Calls Election a Clear Prohibition Mandate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Organization of a strictly nonpartisan group to work for state legislation to enforce the dry law was urged by Justice John Ford, of the New York State Supreme Court, in an address just delivered at the Good Shepherd Presbyterian Church. Without a state enforcement act the people of New York State are "at the mercy of the bootlegger and lawless dens of crime," Justice Ford declared.

"The results of the late election should convince the most belligerent foes of prohibition that no longer are the advocates of the national outlawry of intoxicating beverages called upon to fight for the maintenance of that policy," he declared. "If any election can be taken as a referendum, the vote of Nov. 6 must be so taken."

Nullification Arraigned

Justice Ford asserted that the Alba Iulia government made no attempt to enforce the Muller-Green Act, and that citizens of this State have, however, eventually compelled rigid prohibition enforcement "even to the proclaiming of martial law should the State obstinately persist in its present policy of nullification."

He urged supporters of prohibition to organize "along strictly nonpartisan lines" for effective action toward the re-enactment of a state enforcement law. Such an organization, he said, might wield an influence which would compel election of city and state officials pledged to enforcement of prohibition.

Mayor to Be Elected

"A Governor has been seemingly elected who is pledged to veto any state enforcement law," he continued. "We may have to wait a change of Government before we get a state enforcement act. But the Volstead Act is just as much the law in this State as would be any enforcement statutes enacted at Albany."

"A mayor is to be elected next

year. We must install in the City Hall an administration that will clean up the city.

"Let us at once begin the work of organizing along strictly nonpartisan lines for effective action at the polls next November. Let us appeal to all the people of the city to help us in making this a decent, wholesome and law-abiding place to live in. Every other local question pales into insignificance compared to that of prohibition enforcement."

Cabinet Is Formed in Newfoundland

SIR RICHARD SQUIRES INCLUDES FOUR WHO SAT IN PREVIOUS MINISTRY

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. (P)—The new Cabinet formed by Sir Richard Squires for Newfoundland includes four of the ministers who sat in his previous Administration from 1919 to 1923.

Arthur Barnes, the new Colonial Secretary, was then Minister of Education; William Halford resumes the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs; Sir William Coaker, now without portfolio, was formerly Minister of Fisheries, and Dr. A. Campbell, also without portfolio now, was then Minister of Agriculture.

The other members of the new Cabinet, formed after the Governor, Sir John Middleton, had received the resignation of the defeated Liberal Government, include besides the Premier, who holds also the Portfolio of Justice, and the others named:

Peter J. Cashin, Finance and Customs; T. Cook, P. M. Lewis, Dr. Harris, Mr. Mosdell and F. Gordon Bradley, Without Portfolio; Clyde Lake, Minister of Fisheries; Richard Hibbs, Minister of Public Works; Joseph Downey, Minister of Agriculture and Mines; Messrs. Lake, Hibbs and Downey are not in the legislative councils.

TRADE JOURNALS ACQUIRED

NEW YORK (P)—National Trade Journals, Inc., announces it has acquired five additional publications, bringing the number of trade papers

it controls to 17. The additions are Architectural Forum, Heating and Ventilating Magazine, Good Furniture Magazine, Specialties Salesmen, and Salesology.

Au Quatrième's Collections of ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND DECORATIVE OBJECTS

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When a name becomes, as the name Au Quatrième has, as much a synonym for pre-eminence in its field as that of a great museum of international repute, it is not by chance. Au Quatrième is important because it carries the taste and training of the specialist into every decorative field of merit. To walk through the series of exquisitely arranged interiors which compose this great Fourth Floor is to realize that such collections are a rich compendium of the decorative arts from the latter part of the sixteenth to the first half of the nineteenth century. And that a very complete history of furniture styles might be illustrated therefrom.

The Panellings, Mantels and Lighting Fixtures of Every Epoch

Here are the panellings of entire rooms installed and arranged as in the beautiful old *gentilhommières* and manor houses from which they were taken. Dark Jacobean oak, a Georgian pine room of rare distinction, French *boiseries*, Louis XV, Louis XVI and Directoire. Delightful examples of 18th and early 19th Century wall papers. The original lighting fixtures, chandeliers and wall lights of 17th and 18th Century France,

England, Italy and Spain in the most fascinating variety. Beautiful old French marble *cheminées*, large and small. Superb wall mirrors . . . Venetian, Louis XV, Queen Anne, Directoire, Adam. Decorative paintings. And it holds true of the furniture as of the architectural features, that distinction, beauty and interest have been accomplished on an extensive scale, as through the accretions of centuries in the great palaces of the old world.

Twenty Authentic Interiors of Contrasting Styles

Here are the exquisitely sophisticated examples of 18th Century English walnut, mahogany and satinwood. Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, Adam and Hepplewhite, arranged as in the distinguished homes of their periods. And the stout, homely, delightful country pieces of oak and elm and yew tree wood, in their own proper settings. Six French interiors provide the correct backgrounds for the fine French furniture of the salons of 18th Century Paris. And not far away are gathered the quaint regional pieces that speak so engagingly the patois of their different provinces. A group of Spanish interiors, glowing and warm, carries out in spacious fashion the idea of a Spanish house of two centuries.

A Distinguished Idea of Service

So great is the space that nowhere are these vast collections crowded or cluttered. Everywhere one finds the gracious atmosphere of cultivated and decorous living. Everywhere the great stocks are so logically and intelligently disposed that selection, with all the

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BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET



BUS LINES SHOW LARGE INCREASE IN SHORT PERIOD

Railroad Men Told Motor-buses and Airplanes to Become More Popular

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Railway passenger travel has fallen off one-sixth in the period between 1922 and 1927, and as motorbus lines and air lines expand their facilities, this decrease will be even more noticeable, according to F. S. Hobbs, general manager of the New England Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the New Haven Railroad, speaking before the New York Railroad Club at a meeting just held.

Motorbus lines are carrying passengers at 2 cents a mile, or approximately one-half the rail charge, and air lines are working out their plans on the expectation that they can carry passengers at 8 cents a mile, or only double the rail rate. Mr. Hobbs, who called himself an "optimist on all new travel agencies," forecast an even greater degree of popularity for these carriers than they now enjoy.

R. J. Littlefield, manager of the Boston & Maine Transportation Company, called attention to the increase in motorbuses between 1922 and 1927, there having been 200 in the former year, compared with 800 in the latter year. During this period, he said, rail revenues from passenger business declined 15 per cent, while it was found possible to reduce train miles by only 5 per cent.

The substitution of motorbuses has reduced costs of operating many branch trains, speakers agreed, and on the New Haven the traffic lost by the rail lines has been recaptured by the motor lines.

Not only will these lines take the passenger travel, but a part of the freight business as well, Mr. Hobbs said.

When the air lines finally get their organizations in shape to handle passengers, Mr. Hobbs said, he expects a substantial volume of traffic for them with overnight service from Boston and New York to Chicago.

All efforts to bring passengers back to the railroads have failed, when competing motorbus lines are in service. It was stated. When the Boston & Maine established circle tours of New England by joint rail and motorbus routes, it was found that travelers availed themselves only of that part of the journey which was by motor and the effect from the standpoint of upbuilding rail revenues was negligible.

E. A. Osterhout, passenger traffic manager of the Reading Railway, described that road's problems, growing out of motor lines taking several thousand people a day from Philadelphia to Atlantic City on a highway paralleling the railway.

State Department Sends Handy Man' as Hoover Adviser

(Continued from Page 1)

American Legation in Portugal. Two years later he was sent back to Portugal, this time as secretary to the Legation.

During 16 months of the next two years it so happened that he was Charge d'Affaires ad interim, and under his leadership American diplomacy in China took on a new individuality. Without being offensive, it became self-assertive and self-reliant, and powerful interests of other nations found a new influence entering Oriental affairs.

It was during this period that Mr. Fletcher handled the delicate negotiations coincident to the Hankow-Sze-chuan Railroad loan to such good purpose that his work made a deep impression on President Taft and the State Department, who rewarded him in 1909 by sending him to Chile as Minister.

He was serving in that capacity in 1913 when Woodrow Wilson became President. Consistent with his idea that diplomacy should be regarded as a career independent of political favoritism, Mr. Fletcher refrained from sending in his resignation, and was retained as Minister until 1914, when the post was made an embassy and he was elevated to the position of Ambassador, with President Wilson's sanction.

In 1914, when the great powers decided to recognize the Carranza regime in Mexico, Mr. Fletcher was selected to fill the difficult rôle of Ambassador to a country which was then more or less openly opposed to American ideals.

Within a year the United States had entered the World War, and his task was at once made more complicated by German influences at work in Mexico. He remained in Mexico four years, doing yeoman service in striving to maintain peace, and finally resigned in 1920.

In March 1921, he became Under-secretary of State, and in 1922 Ambassador to Belgium. He was serving as Ambassador to Italy last year when recalled temporarily to attend the Pan-American Conference at Havana.

Henry Fletcher is at home in many capitals of the world. He speaks the languages of various peoples, especially including those of

Latin America. He is the acute of discretion, an adept at the diplomacy of versatility, a master of manner and forthright of speech, with a predilection for gold and other outdoor activities. He can turn from one continent to another and from problems of the Old World to those of the New apparently without effort, but always the State Department is his starting point and the one to which he returns.

It is reported of him that he takes orders as he did when a soldier and is never at odds with his superiors, and his is said to be the pattern of diplomacy that the State Department admires and trusts. In designating Mr. Fletcher as an adviser to Mr. Hoover on his mission of amity, President Coolidge, it is said here, has furnished the President-elect with not only a pleasing companion but an associate whose counsel should prove invaluable in furthering the growing understanding between the American nations—North and South.

Relief Measures in Flooded Areas Moving Speedily

Waters Receding in Three States—Heavy Property Damage Reported

KANSAS CITY (P)—Snow has fallen generally over the flooded areas of Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, intensifying the hardship of thousands of persons driven from their homes by overflows which followed an unprecedented November downpour. The known toll of casualties stands at a dozen, and property damage runs into the millions, the principal loss being to crops, live stock, flooded homes and business buildings in widely scattered sections. Railroad companies suffered heavily through damaged roadbeds and bridges, which caused a two-day annulment of trains on many roads.

Relief Well Organized

Relief operations here were well organized Sunday as the swollen Blue River, which drove 300 families from their homes and caused big industrial property damage, returned to its banks. The refugees were cared for in the city after having been warned not to return to their homes until sanitation measures had been effected.

Tales of heroic rescues from rooftops came from Clinton, Mo., caught in its worst flood in recent history. Paved arterial highways were under 12 to 14 feet of water along the Grand River there. Northwest Missouri was mudbound with 24 hours of intermittent wet snow following 36 hours of rainfall that began Thursday night.

Damage at Arkansas City

Snow fell at Arkansas City where upward of 100 families are inundated and the homeless were being cared for in higher parts of the city. One hundred and fifty families are homeless at Augusta, Kan., where \$500,000 damage was caused within the city alone, most of which was flooded. The Walnut and Whitewater rivers there were receding.

The floods followed 36 hours of nearly continuous rainfall which ranged in places up to 10 inches. The Texas panhandle has felt the climatic disturbance with 6 inches of snow falling there since Friday.

GREAT LAKES-NEW YORK
FREIGHT LINE FORMED

NEW YORK (P)—The Great Lakes and Atlantic Transportation Corporation, with \$10,000,000 capitalization, has been incorporated in Maryland to operate a direct ship freight service between Great Lakes ports and New York.

The company's chief business is expected to be transportation of automobiles to New York, running the cars directly on the boat at a Great Lakes port, such as Detroit, and off to New York City. Running time from Detroit to New York by water is 24 hours.

RELIEF FUND FOR WESTPHALIA

BERLIN (P)—Relief funds not exceeding 20,000,000 marks (approximately \$5,000,000) have been made available by a vote in the Reichstag for suffering from the industrial conflict which has been waged in Westphalia since Nov. 1. It is understood that individual communities already have spent about 4,000,000 marks to relieve cases of urgent distress. These communities will be reimbursed by the Reich.

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Birthplace of Herbert Hoover, West Branch, Ia.



over its children. Speaking of her in later years, Theodore, Herbert's elder brother, wrote: "Over it all and in it all is my smiling, wonderful mother always near at hand."

"Whatever times and places and memories there are in later years . . . no cloud comes to blur this picture. . . . I thank my parents . . . that my life started amid golden love and glorious sunshine."

In this home, with its "smiling, wonderful mother" and merry father, lived also three children: Theodore, four years his junior, whose little boy name of Bertie still persists as Bert among his kindred; and later, a dark-eyed, sprightly, lovable baby sister, May.

Near the little house stood the smithy where Bert's father reigned as hero of the forge. Although Bert was but two years of age at the close of the "blacksmith period," he may have caught something in his baby way, of the wonder and magnificence of that glowing forge and of his father's work.

Vivid Memories of Smithy

His older brother, Tad, retains vivid memories of it. To him his father possessed almost superhuman powers. Could he not shower the flying sparks from his anvil with marvelous, ringing blows, and could he not lift the leg of a great farm horse and hold it in his hand while applying the smoking shoe?

Truly these were feats of prowess to wondering small boys, and who can say how deep the influence of that smithy and the smith was upon the after-lives of those little lads? Tad remembered, too, his father's never-failing good nature as he pursued his daily tasks with skill and efficiency.

The West Branch environment also included that potent influence, the American free public school, to which Herbert Hoover was introduced as a very small boy. There he met boys and girls who became his playmates, and came in contact with teachers who were a lasting influence in his life. We have recently heard from his own lips words of tribute to one of his teachers in that prairie school.

The Literary Society

Not only in school were lessons learned, however, for a literary society was organized, to the quality of this atmosphere: the suppression of the emotional in religious matters, and that innate kindness of word and deed, which was concomitant with their method of life and thought."

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Humane Association Efforts Turn Mainly on Child Labor

Inadequate Laws Reported From Many States at Annual Meeting at New Orleans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Humane work is advancing throughout the United States as never before, Sydney H. Coleman of Albany, N. Y., told delegates of the American Humane Association in their fifty-second annual meeting here. Mr. Coleman's report as president opened the organization's discussion of better safeguards for children.

"There are 33,000,000 children in the United States under 14 years," he stated. "The figures indicate the important responsibility resting upon the adult population to see that the youth shall be trained to bring out the very finest qualities of which they are capable."

"Whatever success we may have in reclaiming unfortunates," said Mr. Weasley, superintendent of the Alabama Boys' Industrial School, Birmingham, "is an persuades that our greatest hope for the future are based on prevention."

"Delinquent children must be taught self-respect; they must have constantly before them the higher, finer ideals. They should have beauty, music, entertainment, and laughter. They must have play. They must be taught all these things, not only by precept, but best by example. They must have fine, clean thinking, intelligent teachers."

Reform in the Home

Home-building ranks as the most important profession to be learned by young men and women, according to O. A. Stolen, Wisconsin state humane agent, who pointed out the need of reform in the home if youths are to be safeguarded adequately.

Mr. Coleman also reported a "growing appreciation of the value of trained and efficient workers and the building of local endowments to provide income for future operations." He proposed appointment of a trained field worker for each of four districts, covering the United States, to make the national organization's work more efficient. He discussed particularly the "rotating fund," whereby money would be loaned to the local societies engaged in building projects.

"The best way to raise money to any one organization should be loaned to it after careful study has revealed a well-planned local program," he said. "Societies benefiting in such a fund would be expected to deliver properly executed mortgages and agree to pay off the loans within a definite time." Such a loan fund, he believed, would help to raise the standards of local societies.

NEWARK GETS LARGE STORE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—Sears, Roebuck & Co. announce completion of plans for one of the largest of their chain stores here. The store will be located at Elizabeth Avenue and Stanton Street upon the property recently sold by the Board of Education for \$206,000.

When this work is accomplished, the results will be published and more complete programs organized for the institute's operations.

During the initial investigation, Dr. Cook will examine problems of law and social sciences. He will also consider the logical and legal basis of the conflict of laws. Professor Marshall will make special studies in the structure of the economic order, and Professor Oliphant, of the Columbia University law department, will take up his work in the common law.

Professor Oliphant and Professor Marshall will make a joint study of legal and economic problems of business management, while Professor Yntema will study the development of remedies in the common law.

No effort will be made to hasten the completion of the work, it was said at the university. Adequate opportunity for constructive thought will be given upon all the research problems to be considered.

The law requires that candidates for the presidency be in national territory at least one year before the election. Dr. Cook will be eligible in 1929. General Villareal was reported by the Calles Government for participation in the Serrano rebellion of last year. He is a former Minister of Agriculture and at one time was military commander of Nuevo Laredo.

Although the church school in the city was a greater influence than all these, the cultural background of that home has been mentioned. What was its secret, individual power, what its heart and center?

For one thing, the tiny cottage which was Herbert's first home, was always sunny, and sweet and clean. It was bright, too, with the presence of growing things. There were always flowers blooming in the high sitting room, which faced the morning sun, and on the sides of the garden, the marigolds, snapdragons and tiger-lilies made the quaint picture bright with color all through the long summer days.

A "Smiling, Wonderful Mother"

It was, however, the mother in that little house who wielded the greatest and most potent influence

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COOKS WHOLE MEAL AT ONE TIME

INTANGIBLE TAX GIVES MILLIONS TO CITIES, TOWNS

Massachusetts to Distribute \$18,080,400—Big Profits Add to Revenue.

Taxes on intangibles, principally state income tax, corporation taxes and inheritance tax, will enable the State of Massachusetts this year to pay back to its cities and towns more than four times as much money as the towns and cities will pay to the State in the \$8,500,000 property tax for state purposes.

The state treasury this week will distribute \$18,080,400 to the municipalities, according to Karl H. Oliver, deputy state treasurer. This is a net sum due to them after balancing accounts with the State, for while the cities and towns are due to pay the State approximately \$17,500,000, including besides the state tax approximately \$8,300,000 in Metropolitan District assessments, the State has more than \$35,600,000 in trust for them from revenues which it collects and apportionments to the communities.

Profits of Massachusetts investors in the unprecedentedly high and active stock markets of recent months are the chief source of this unusually large revenue to the municipalities, according to Henry E. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. The greater part of the increase in revenue is in income tax payments on earnings in stock transactions.

The income tax money to be distributed amounts to approximately \$21,000,000, Mr. Long said. This is \$2,000,000 more than last year or the official estimate for this year, and is \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 more than customarily was received from this tax up to two years ago. This additional revenue will save some cities and towns from the necessity of borrowing for some immediate needs, the tax commissioner said, and he believes municipalities should use such unexpected receipts for such purposes as debt reduction, permanent improvements, or meeting some unusual need.

Church Is Believed Shirking Its Duties

Religious Education of Child Too Often Subsidiary to Social Side, It Is Said

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—A new and different point of view regarding the education of youth was urged by Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, at the annual luncheon meeting of the Protestant Teachers' Association here.

Mr. Tuttle referred to what he called "the terrible crime bills" of the Nation and "the obvious tendencies" to disregard law. He voiced the thought that religious education of children in many of the churches was "a subsidiary thing" and that too much time was devoted to what might be termed "social activities."

"The problems of the present," Mr. Tuttle said, "are in finding adequate means of checking crime, the application of law to modern life and in preserving respect for law."

Archbishop Francis J. McConnell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stressed the need of what he called greater "open-mindedness in international relations." He declared that misunderstandings of the mannerisms of nations have been responsible for wars in the past and urged greater and broader understandings of national viewpoints as a world peace move.

PIONEER EQUIPAGES ACQUIRED BY MR. FORD

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (P)—Henry Ford, antique collector extraordinary,

has become the owner of an unusual collection of vehicles, part of the estate of the late Miss Anna Cornings.

The items include a Russian sleigh, more than 100 years old; a coach, cab, brougham and other smart equipages, fashionable in the days of pioneer aristocracy. According to Mr. Ford's representative, who consummated the sale, it will be placed with other antiquated vehicles in the Dearborn Museum.

Australian Voters Give Force of Law to Debts Project

Compulsory Loan Council to Be Appointed, Representing All States

MELBOURNE, Vic. (P)—By an overwhelming majority the electors of Australia have voted in favor of giving the force of law to the debts and borrowing agreement entered into by the states and Commonwealth last year.

The agreement provides for the appointment of a compulsory loan council on which all the states will be represented. In the new scheme of Australian financing as produced by the Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, at the 1927 conference, the Commonwealth Government was to take over all the debts of the Australian states and contribute \$37,925,000 in connection therewith. The Federal Government was to establish joint sinking funds to provide for the extinction of the debts in 58 years and the extinction of new loans in 58 years. The existing sinking fund redemption and similar funds were to be controlled by the loan council.

The Nationalist-Country Party Government was returned to office in election, but with a considerably reduced parliamentary majority. Heavy Labor victories in New South Wales made it appear certain that the Opposition Party would win seven seats, with the likelihood that the Government majority would be reduced from 29 to 15 before the final votes had been counted.

Mr. Bruce and the Federal Treasurer, Earle C. Page, leader of the Country Party, which has been allied with the Nationalists since 1923, were returned to office. Viewing the Government's return with a good working majority, Mr. Bruce declared he was "extremely satisfied."

James H. Scullin, newly appointed leader of the Labor Party said:

"There was a decided swing toward Labor, and our party is unlikely to lose a single seat. We are hopeful of substantial gains when the counting has ceased."

NEW YORK QUARANTINE STATION MAY MOVE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—A proposal that the quarantine station in New York harbor be moved to Gravesend Bay was put forward by shipping men at a hearing before the New York Harbor Line Board.

Steamship officials felt that such a location would be advantageous, both as an anchorage ground for vessels awaiting inspection and as a means of avoiding the congestion now prevailing in the narrows opposite the present quarantine station.

MINES YIELD \$6,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (P)—The United States is producing minerals with a value of \$6,000,000,000 annually and is finding employment for 1,000,000 workers in mines, quarries, coke ovens and metal plants. These figures were made public by Scott Turner, director of the Bureau of Mines, in connection with his annual report of the year's activities.

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Wanted!—A Code for the Press

Scriptor, in His European Commentary, Thinks It Is Time for the Journalist to Have His Charter

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS

VARIOUS events have lately directed attention to the duties and rights, the responsibilities and privileges, of the press. Anything that savors of mischief-making on the part of newspapermen certainly to a person is deprecated. According to the Quai d'Orsay, was so timed and so arranged that it excited considerable hostility against France in the United States, and indeed in Italy and in Great Britain. The publication, in that form, was unfortunate, and one wishes that it had never occurred.

Then, Scriptor, you think the journalist who uncovered something that the authorities wished to keep covered was in the wrong?

Not altogether, Lector. I think that there were circumstances which rendered the kind of publication undesirable, but I cannot go so far as to blame a fellow-journalist for telling the truth. Had he committed a falsification, no words could be too severe. But it is a nice point to decide what are the duties of a journalist, when he finds himself in possession of a secret document which may compromise a foreign government if it is published.

Every man has, of course, his own opinions, but they should never be allowed to interfere with the limited duties which he has undertaken. If he finds them incompatible with his limited duty, he has no alternative but to resign his post.

How does this apply, Scriptor, to the case of the journalists?

Newspapermen's Problems

It applies in this way, Lector, that there may often present itself to a newspaperman the problem of whether he is to fulfill his specific mission, or, finding his specific mission distasteful, and in his view mischievous, to take his stand on his personal status of free citizen. There is no hard and fast rule for a newspaperman. His own conscience is at the forefront of the matter. The French police laid its hand on the Quai d'Orsay to French Ambassadors. I think the publication unjustifiable. Nevertheless, I believe that the Quai d'Orsay has only itself to thank for this journalistic indiscretion. Had it disclosed the facts, as it had ample opportunity of doing, about the naval accord, long before this leakage occurred, the leakage would have had no importance. There was a strange element of open and secret diplomacy throughout this affair. Therefore, since the mischievousness of the publication was entirely due to the secretiveness of the Quai d'Orsay, that I am not surprised that the Quai d'Orsay had nothing to do but to grin and bear it, and resolve to avoid such blunders in the future.

Unhappily, it lost its temper. The French police laid its hand on the journalist, interrogated him, and caused him to sign, under menace, a promise to leave the country. That is a proceeding which I cannot defend. It has grave implications. It puts in the power of a foreign country the right to expel or molest a newspaperman who may be strictly doing his duty. Whatever were the merits in this particular case, it is a dangerous precedent. It may sometimes be incumbent on the most conscientious journalist, who has not the slightest intention of making mischief, but, on the contrary, of averting mischief, to expose fearlessly this or that policy.

Privileges of Pressmen

If a foreign government is to eject journalists who offend it, then journalists exist only on sufferance. They are in constant peril. The conscientious journalist may well be the first to suffer. The freedom of the press vanishes. A censorship is set up. There is instituted a reign of terror for honest newspaper men, and only those who conform to the interests of the country to which they are accredited and not to the interest of their own country, or better still to the interests of mankind—will be safe. That is one of the reproaches which have been directed against the Fascist system in Italy. Now no self-respecting journalist can submit to becoming the creature, the tool, the propagandist, of the country to which he is accredited. His business is to

understand and to make understood, but it is not his business to be a partisan or to tolerate dictation.

It seems to me, Scriptor, that you have got far away from a particular case and are generalizing.

All Parties to Blame

You are right, Lector. The particular case does not concern me overmuch. All the parties were to blame.

And yet all the parties were in some degree right. But I am deeply concerned with this problem of the press. The press has grown more powerful than is generally realized. It is not the government which makes much use of it, and are annoyed when it escapes from their control. I am concerned enormously with the duties and privileges of the press, and nobody has yet troubled to work out a good code for journalists and for editors. They must avoid the Charybdis of mischief-making, but they must also avoid the Scylla of subserviency. It is not enough vaguely to declare that the press must have a sense of its responsibilities. What is wanted is a clear code, and it will task the powers of the best of us to lay down such a code.

Instinctively—to employ a convenient expression—some of us, I think or we know, who is permissible, but our individual views doubtless differ. Even with the clearest code, it would be impossible to cover every case that occurs, and there must always be a wide margin for personal judgment. Precisely on a how a journalist comports himself in that wide margin of personal judgment, will he be rated as in the first or the last rank. But for the bulk of journalists, it is high time that such a code were drawn up. Nobody has yet attempted it. There have been immense changes in the personalities, the responsibilities, the rights and the privileges of the press, but the press is codeless.

Need for Code

Then who should draw up this code, Scriptor? Surely not the governments, who would endeavor to bring the press under control. And if the task were left to the press itself, it might claim complete license. I am not unaware of the difficulties, Lector, but I am so conscious of the existing confusion—I am sometimes so uncertain of my own position and the position of my colleagues—that I would rather that the code were drawn up by anybody than that it should not be drawn up at all. But I think that the press itself must preserve its autonomy, and must be the ultimate judge of its own conduct. Nevertheless, nothing exists in isolation, and the press, above all, must be related to the institutions, national and international, which it watches, reports, criticizes, and praises.

Therefore, to come to a practical conclusion, which is merely tentative and subject to modification, I would propose that there should be set up a committee of Englishmen who should be the language used for all foreign student correspondence.

MAINE ELKS ELECT

WATERVILLE, Me. (P)—Nine of the State's 14 lodges met here today to form the Maine Elks Association. The state lodges banded together for the mutual interest of each lodge and to pass on the question of funds for the \$20,000,000 Elks foundation. C. Dwight Stevens of Portland was elected president of the Maine association.

IDEAS

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Germany to Renew Its Negotiations With Soviet Russia

Effort to Be Made to Settle Disputed Points in Commercial Treaty

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — The Soviet-German economic negotiations, which were suspended last spring when German engineer and two technicians were arrested, charged with complicity in the alleged coal-mine sabotage case in the Donets Basin, are to reopen here next week, each country having now appointed its representatives.

A member of the collegium of the Foreign Commissariat, B. S. Stomancakov, heads the Soviet delegation, while the economic expert, who was placed in an important role in the German negotiations with France, is the chief German negotiator.

The delegations will examine and attempt to settle disputed points arising in the interpretation of the Soviet-German commercial treaty, thereby, as it is hoped, contributing to an increase in Soviet-German trade, which has gained considerably in the last year, partly as a result of the long-term credits Germany granted in 1925.

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COOLIDGE TALK ON DEBTS STIRS FRENCH PRESS

Campaign for and Against Ratification Starts in Political Circles

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—A campaign for and against ratification of the debt accord has been stimulated by President Coolidge's speech, which continues to excite critical comments in the press. Political circles believe that it will require the full authority, which only M. Poincaré possesses, to induce Parliament to accept the Bérenger-Mellon arrangements. The present plan is to ask for ratification after the reparations settlement. Assuming that the French thesis triumphs, then France, like England, will be assured of annuities from Germany equal to its own engagements, plus an indemnity for the devastated regions.

Then it will be possible safely to confirm the conditions concluded with the United States. But it is obvious that matters may not proceed altogether smoothly, and already it is being asked what can be the purpose of an expert commission on reparations, if in advance its findings are dictated. If German payments must correspond to the French and British payments basically, then a single accountant alone is needed to work out the sum.

Linked With German Debt

Again, though there is no connection in theory between the German debt to Europe and the European debt to America, yet in practice these debts to America are being taken as a measuring wad. England, as creditor of France, is prepared to re-

The Presidents of Europe

President of France Enjoys Immense Social Prestige as First Citizen of the Republic

Previous articles on this subject have appeared on Oct. 11, 18, 19, 20, 25, 27, and Nov. 1, 3, 8, 10, 15, and 17.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Constitution of France, which dates from 1785, is a compromise between the usual forms of a republican government and the rules of a constitutional monarchy. As such it has, in the course of a half century, developed points which distinguish it in many ways from the other republics of the world. These are probably nowhere more clearly shown than in the position occupied by the French President in the Government of his country.

A reader of the French Constitution who was unaware of its workings in practice would doubtless conclude that the President of France is a nominal ruler who can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies with the consent of the Senate, he can initiate legislation jointly with the two chambers, he appoints all civil and military officials, can head the army if he wishes, has the pardoning power, and various other prerogatives. In practice the situation is far different.

Probably it would be nearer the truth to compare the French President with the Vice-President of the United States than with any other chief magistrate. His position has developed to a point where he is hardly more than an arbiter and his status is little more than a reserve. At least two Presidents have resigned because they considered their powers insufficient, but their threats of resignation were not enough to cause the legislative branch of the Government to relax in this respect.

Selection by Compromises

The French President is elected by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies combined into a single body under the name of National Assembly. He is elected for a seven-year term, but few Presidents have served a full term. He is also eligible for re-election. The President chooses the Prime Minister, but in practice he must consult the President of the Senate, who is the second person in the Government, and the President of the Chamber, who is the third most important individual. The Prime Minister, as in nearly all Eu-

ropean countries, must be someone who can command the support of the parliamentary majority. In practice, in France, the multiplicity of parties often makes the selection of a Prime Minister a matter of compromise and sharing of authority between parties, just as it has so far been in the United States.

The Prime Minister is the real head of the Government, so far as policy in the conduct of public affairs is concerned, and attempts by the President to influence legislation, to assume a position of real leadership, have been almost invariably unsuccessful. Any number of incidents in French history during the last 50 years have shown that the French people will not tolerate a President who cannot be overthrown by an adverse decision of Parliament on his activities, and, outside of the Constitution, a number of unwritten laws have grown up which regulate his conduct. Most Presidents, however, in this situation and only attempt to exercise their personal influence in private, leaving to the Prime Minister of the moment the sort of position that has made him, though not the active political leadership of France. Actually nearly every presidential power must be exercised through the medium of a ministry which is politically and jointly responsible to the two Legislative Chambers.

Official Host of France

So far this account appears almost entirely negative, but that would be far from a complete picture of the situation. The President of France is the first citizen of that Republic, and to the French people, who love their country with a devotedness that would be hard to exaggerate, that is an honor of which any man may well be proud. The French regard their capital as the world center of art and politics. Their President is the official host of France, and they have surrounded him with the social prestige, the ceremonial, the respect, and the means

First Citizen of French Republic



GASTON DOUMERGUE
President of France, Who is Accorded a Prestige Greater Than the Limited Authority Which the Constitution Allows Him to Exercise.

to uphold that position with the dignity they expect of him. From this point of view, the Presidents of France have never disappointed their countrymen.

France's present Chief Executive, Gaston Doumergue, is a living proof of the fact that France is a real public where the deserving can climb from the bottom to the top. He was born in a small town in the extreme south of France, where his family can trace its history for more than four centuries. He studied law in the wonderful old city of Nimes, and at a very early age became a judge in French Indo-China. Returning from that post he held a judicial position in Algiers, and then became the member of the Chamber of Deputies for his native district. His life since then has been a record of almost unremitted labor for France, both as a legislator and as a member of the fluctuating cabinets common to French political life. He was elected President in 1914.

President Doumergue has been cited as a perfect example of the best type of middle-class Frenchman. He has a great dislike for pomp and solemnity and his southern temperament has given him a sociable disposition that has made him thousands of friends. It can be said of him that he is genuinely popular, and has the respect of all classes of his fellow citizens.

President of Portugal

Perhaps no survey of the Presidents of Europe would be complete without some mention of Portugal and Russia, although many readers may think such a discussion a flight into purely abstract realms. Nevertheless, to take Portugal first, a republic of sorts has existed in that country since 1911, thus antedating most of

the European republics. The Portuguese Constitution provides that a president shall be elected by the two legislative bodies, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, to serve four years, with no right to re-election. In truth, however, the history of republican government in Portugal has been a sorry one. Strife between church and state, between Royalists and Republicans, between army officials and politicians, and between rival parties, has been practically uninterrupted from the beginning until about two years ago, when a position of comparative stability was reached and gives promise of being maintained. Before that there were at least 20 attempts to overthrow the Government since the foundation of the Republic, and fairs agree that some form of government has come to stay in Portugal and there is no reason for doubting that in time the Russian people will evolve a Government for themselves that will be as free, equitable, and honorable as that which has long ruled in the peasant land of France.

Portugal is a country of great potential richness, with hard-working people and colonies of great value. It only requires a settling of the internal political differences and the rehabilitation of its finances, for this small country with its glorious past to take its rightful place among the republics of Europe.

Russia's Real Ruler

Volumes have been written about Russia's post-war Government without making the subject altogether clear to Western eyes, but perhaps

the system can be roughly sketched here. The Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was confirmed Jan. 31, 1924. It places the supreme legislative power in the Congress of Soviets. In practice the Executive Committee governs. It selects a council of people's commissars consisting of a president, vice-president, and 10 commissars, and the head of this council perhaps comes the nearest to Russia's Government.

The real power in Russia, however, is lodged entirely outside the national form of the Government and is wielded by the Central Committee of the Communist Party through its political bureau. The secretary-general of this political bureau is Joseph Stalin, and he is the real ruler of Russia, wielding an authority held by no president in any other country, although having no executive position whatever in the Government.

This system has come into existence because only members of the Communist Party may vote, and Stalin appears to have the complete confidence of those in charge of the party machinery from bottom to top. The Communists are almost entirely made up of industrial workers of the towns and cities, so that the peasants in the countryside practically disenchanted. The system might be called one of democratic centralism—except that only the favored and comparatively small group of Communists may vote.

It may not be out of place to point out that the history of republican government in France may be duplicated in Russia. Before the Revolution, French peasants were serfs, probably more depressed and illiterate than those of Russia in 1917. Today the French peasant, with his small holding of land, is the bulwark of free government in France, equally opposed to the Royalists and to the theories of the Socialists.

The economic theories of the Communists have left the Russian peasants unmoved. They have their land, and like their earlier prototypes in France, they have become almost overnight a bulwark of conservatism. Almost every student of Russian affairs agrees that some form of socialism will be adopted in Russia.

For a good many years now, the Russian Government has come to stay in Russia and there is no reason for doubting that in time the Russian people will evolve a Government for themselves that will be as free, equitable, and honorable as that which has long ruled in the peasant land of France.

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LIGGETT STORES GET DECISION IN SUPREME COURT

Chain Corporation Entitled
to License, Regardless
of State Laws

WASHINGTON (P)—Corporations operating chain drug stores were declared by the Supreme Court on Nov. 19 to be entitled to licenses notwithstanding state laws providing that the owners of such stores must be registered pharmacists. The court declared a Pennsylvania law of that nature invalid and unconstitutional. Justice Holmes and Bradsell dissenting, asserting that corporations should not be granted the exception they insisted upon, and that in the sale of poisons and drugs, states had the police power to confine licenses for drug stores to registered pharmacists.

The controversy reached the Supreme Court in a case brought by the Louis K. Liggett Company, which was denied a license for a drug store in Hanover, Pa., because of the state law providing that such licenses could only be granted to registered pharmacists. Other corporations conducting chain drug stores were permitted by the Supreme Court to file briefs supporting the contention that such a law was unconstitutional and invalid.

California's attempt to prevent corporations composed of Japanese from leasing land in that State for hospital purposes failed when the court ruled that the Japanese treaty granted that right.

Ruling in a case from Los Angeles brought against K. Tashiro and other Japanese physicians, who wanted to open a Japanese hospital there, the court declared the treaty authorizing Japanese corporations to lease land for commercial purposes permitted leasing for hospital purposes, but not for agricultural purposes.

In an opinion delivered by Justice Van Devanter and bristling with the criticism of Ku Klux Klan, the court upheld a New York law requiring unincorporated associations which require an oath as a condition of membership, to file detailed information with the Secretary of State.

The court ordered for a reargument on next Jan. 14 the case regarding the rate of fare on New York City's elevated and subway services.

W. C. T. U. Bases Law Observance on Individuals

(Continued from Page 1)

administration of prohibition and other laws, commands great respect. She has reflected credit upon women in administrative office and has taken a high place with those officials who have kept faith with the people. She has shown neither fear nor favor and has brought before the people without racial or religious prejudice the issues involved in the maintenance and enforcement of the prohibition laws."

Probable List of Officers

It is regarded as certain that Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn will be re-elected president with the following other officers: Vice-president, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Des Moines; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Anna Marden DeYo, Evanston; recording secretary, Mrs. Sam H. Hoge, Lincoln, Neb.; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Nellie G. Burger, Springfield, Mo.; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston.

Mme. Llyah Barakat of Syria advocated that foreigners be obliged to reside 21 years in the United States before being allowed to vote and that foreigners who violate the laws should be deported.

Prohibition is not the cause of excessive drinking among the youth of the United States, Gifford Gordon of Australia told the delegates, declaring that Australia and England without prohibition are just as safe as those there would be not only a saloonless America but a saloonless world "through the influence power and example of the United States."

Induced by Wet Press

He depicted the press and other wet cabled news sent from the United States and published abroad constitutes the greatest obstacle in the way of worldwide prohibition.

Jonathan S. Lewis, Prohibition di-

rector for the New England district said, "A reform should be judged by the distance it has gone from the start and not by the distance it must go to be completed. Prohibition has gone a long way from the start, which was getting rid of the saloons. All wet speakers preface their remarks by saying, 'of course I do not advocate the return of the saloon.'

"However, it was the liquor sold in the saloons which did the damage. It was not the furniture nor the bar tender. Why ask for the return of the alcohol which made all the trouble because if liquor is returned here it will make a saloon out of the place where it is returned even though that place be a church."

After hearing reports from a group of department heads and attending a series of luncheon conferences arranged over the country, the chairman of the delegates went to Lexington, Ky., and laid a memorial wreath at the Louis M. Alcott home where brief speeches were scheduled by Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, honorary president of the Massachusetts union; Mrs. Elsie Pease Barney, president of the Vermont branch; and Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national vice-president.

Powers to Warn Chinese Against Salt Tax Changes

British, French and Japanese Governments Agree on Terms of Note

LONDON (P)—The British, French and Japanese governments have agreed upon the terms of a warning to the Nationalist Government of China that they have not accepted recently announced changes by the Chinese Minister of Finance concerning the method of collecting the salt tax.

The Foreign Office announced that the following statement concerning the salt gabelle or tax, was being issued simultaneously by the British, French and Japanese Govern-

ments:

"The French and British Ministers and Japanese Chargé d'Affaires have taken note of the statement of Nov. 16 issued by the Minister of Finance of the National Government of China dealing with the question of the service of loans secured on the salt revenue.

From this statement it appears that the Minister of Finance made a fundamental alteration in the functions of the chief inspectors of the salt gabelle as laid down in the reorganization loan agreement of 1913, and the French and British Ministers and the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires are instructed by their governments to make it clear that it is the intention of those governments to accept the scheme of the Minister of Finance as a satisfactory alternative to the arrangement pre-scribed in the loan agreement.

"If the National Government of China varies by unilateral action the terms of international agreement, responsibility for any consequences which may follow from such action must rest on its shoulders and in particular it must take full responsibility for liquidating all loans secured thereunder, whether the scheme which it thus proposes to bring into use proves successful in producing the requisite amount of revenue or not."

NEW MINISTER OF COMMERCE

LISBON, Portugal (P)—Eduardo Braga has been appointed Minister of Commerce. The portfolio had been held temporarily by the Minister of Colonies since the new government was formed about a week ago.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT ELECTED
OXFORD, Eng. (P)—George Sturt, Gordon, Merton Professor of English Literature at the University of Oxford since 1922, has been elected president of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Mr. Sturt, president of the University of Oxford, has been elected president of Magdalen College, Oxford.

He depicted the press and other wet cabled news sent from the United States and published abroad constitutes the greatest obstacle in the way of worldwide prohibition.

Jonathan S. Lewis, Prohibition di-

UNIONS REPORT TREND TOWARD FIVE-DAY WEEK

American Federation Bases Reduction in Hours on In- creased Production

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The United States is rapidly moving toward the five-day working week, and Europe, in other improvements in laboring conditions, is following the lead of America in reducing the number of working hours, according to the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor made at the opening session of its forty-eighth annual convention here on Nov. 19.

The unions in October show that 20 internationals, with 514 local unions, now are working on the five-day schedule, the delegates were told, and further progress is being made. The unions now on the five-day schedule include such important crafts as painters, bricklayers, carpenters, fur workers, hats and cap workers, tailors, and plasterers and plumbers.

Based on Increased Efficiency

Necessity for the five-day week rests upon the increased efficiency of machinery, Frank Morrison, secretary, points out, quoting data to show that seven men now do the work in the iron industry that 60 men were required to do formerly, and in machine shops one man with semi-automatic machines now does the work 25 men were required to do in past years.

Employment in the United States shows an increase over last year, the convention was told, but still there is room for improvement. Expansion of the five-day program will call for 51 more men into industry, it was stated.

The Foreign Minister reiterated Germany's attitude on disarmament, as stated by the Chancellor, Herman Müller, and Count von Bernstorff at the League session in September.

"We shall continue to adhere to this stand-point," he said. "The Anglo-French naval compromise and its subsidiary agreements are, according to all present appearances, considered as disposed of."

Delegates were told in the report that the federation is showing a steady expansion in membership, with the rolls carrying a total of 2,896,000 workers against 264,825 in 1918.

Mr. Morrison declared that the old unwillingness of employers to consider collective bargaining has been eliminated and that in all lines of industry now organized labor is well advanced.

The American Federation of Labor has brought about a marked increase in wages, Mr. Green said, but he declared that greater increases must be brought about if the American worker is to maintain his position as the best paid craftsman in the world, adding that "as living expenses move higher so must wages move, for the worker cannot do his best if he is not satisfied with his income and living conditions."

The Foreign Minister concluded his address with a eulogy of the Kellogg Pact, asserting that history would recognize that it marked an important turning point in the shaping of international relations."

"If the National Government of China varies by unilateral action the terms of international agreement, responsibility for any consequences which may follow from such action must rest on its shoulders and in particular it must take full responsibility for liquidating all loans secured thereunder, whether the scheme which it thus proposes to bring into use proves successful in producing the requisite amount of revenue or not."

OTTINGER CONCEDES ROOSEVELT VICTORY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Albert Ottinger, Republican candidate for Governor of New York, has just sent a telegram of congratulation to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate, at Warm Springs, Ga., for his success in the election of Nov. 6, in which Mr. Ottinger has not until now conceded his defeat.

In the same statement, Mr. Ottinger commended the Governor-elect for his prompt action in outlining an administrative program that will support farm tax relief, development of Saratoga Springs, and immediate development of water power resources of the State.

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tion essential.

Palestine. Every state in the United States is represented by from one to 10 delegates.

While the delegates are threshing out matters affecting their organizations, more than 200 wives and daughters are being entertained by Orleanians. Theaters have thrown open their doors and sightseeing trips have been arranged.

World Pays Homage to Schubert With Special Programs of Works

Great-Great-Nephew of Famous Composer Shares in Ceremonies Where Schubert Flourished—Lyric Beauty Undimmed After Century

Resounding throughout the civilized world today are the songs and the praises of Franz Schubert. They proceed hand in hand, for the hearing of a single bit of lyric loveliness brings in its train admiration and delight of the listener. A century has slipped by since Schubert gave the world a song, but the years have served only to familiarize all with his writings.

The celebrations in Vienna, birthplace of Schubert, are a delight to those who have heard him in plain surroundings. His father was a schoolmaster. His mother, like Beethoven's mother, had been a cook. The Rhine household, one luxury existed. This was the pleasure of making and hearing good music. Little Franz's abilities were recognized early, and he received instruction from the parish choirmaster. His voice earned him a place in the Imperial Choir where he remained until he was 16, receiving a general education in five months.

The address reviewed disarmament, evacuation and reparations, and emphasized that these subjects constituted the chief problems in Germany's foreign policy.

In taking up the impending negotiations for a reparation agreement, as provided by the understanding reached by the conference of six powers at Geneva, Dr. Stresemann said:

"I affirm with satisfaction, and in this I am supported by authoritative British opinion, that the question of evacuation of the occupied zones and the settlement of the reparations problem, are two wholly separate issues."

The Foreign Minister reiterated Germany's attitude on disarmament, as stated by the Chancellor, Herman Müller, and Count von Bernstorff at the League session in September.

"We shall continue to adhere to this stand-point," he said. "The Anglo-French naval compromise and its subsidiary agreements are, according to all present appearances, considered as disposed of."

He emphasized that the most urgent problem with which Germany's foreign politics and the country's economic welfare is concerned, was the reparations question.

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Art News and Comment

In the New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

FRENCH painting has a way of forging to the front these days, with a not-to-be-denied presence. Most of the high spots of the New York exhibition have had to do with one phase or another of the French school, and now two more notable groups of canvases from the brushes of the master painters of la belle France are on view. Knoedler & Co. have just opened a superb exhibition dealing with the past 100 years of French painting, and illustrated it, in most every case, with masterpieces.

The Barbizon and Impressionist periods do not come off quite as glowingly as the Post-Impressionists and Contemporary schools, but that need not infer that such names as Corot, Delacroix, Manet, Renoir, etc., have been slighted. It simply means that similar exhibitions much more imposing examples of their art have been revealed. But the later men are all here with flying colors, particularly Cézanne with five fine canvases, including his handsome, Gothic-like "Portrait of Madame Cézanne in Red," and his ever delightful "Young Man With the Small Hat" from the Chester Dale Collection.

This latter portrait is devoid of any eccentricities of form or accent that bother so many people in contemplating Cézanne's portraiture, and yet at the same time it is just as completely the Master of Aix as the stirring likeness of the artist's wife hanging beside it. Cézanne's "Young Man" was a soft, mellow masterpiece of flesh painting and pertinent characterization à la Barbizon.

From the moment it sprang into being, just as the other canvas with its upstanding passages of subdued crimson gown was an architectural triumph in giving to pure representation the modern crackle and glow of interlocking, self-sustained form.

Two sumptuous Gauguins; three Van Goghs that fairly erupt with glowing, gorgeous color; a Rousseau decoration ("Singes dans le Forêt") of large originality and appeal; a group of fine interiors by Matisse, and outstanding works by Dufresne, Lucas Cranach the Elder and Hans Holbein. These paintings make a brave showing with their jewel-like colors and rich gilding. Mr. Kleinberger has placed numerous sixteenth century tapestries and polychromed carvings about the galleries to carry out the delicate pageantry of the paintings.

These early masters were deeply concerned with the purity of their tints and contours, and were mostly content to depict their sitters or episodes in hushed and cloistered mood. Yet the intensity of their devotion to beauty and the high state of perfection reached in their crafting led them often to reach pinnacle peaks of intensive characterization and composition.

Take, for example, the luminous, dynamic "Portrait of Martin Luther" by Cranach, where the disarming simplicity of the whole lets the sitter himself dominate the scene without interference. Holbein achieves something of the same penetration of character, as in his lovely circular "Portrait of a Man" from the Bach collection, although Holbein's tremendous preoccupation with tonal graduation leaves the force of his characterization somewhat impaired. Beside the arresting Luther likeness, Holbein's two portraits here must take second place.

Two Schongauer panels, "Christ Before Pilate," and "Christ Bearing the Cross," are unique examples of this master engraver's ability with color and gold, and it may be said that the fine, upstanding feeling that has this fine line work is also here. The artist himself, created by the figures that quite fill each panel, are of the liveliest and he has recorded each scene with deep devotional feeling. The Master of Sigmaringen, all of whose paintings save the two shown here are contained in German museums, appears to be a decided admirer of the German sixteenth century categories, and his two religious scenes are filled with passages of great beauty, not only in the matter of color but of senti-

ment. A portrait by Jorg Breu must be mentioned, of particular grace and charm, containing a number of certain pictorial fluency rare in sixteenth century portraiture. The exhibition will remain open through the month and is arranged for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

John Whorf

BOSTON either takes its art en passant, as part of the day's stroll on the fringe of the busier section of the Back Bay, or it strides with conviction and direction to an acclaimed exhibit. The artist that meets with the accord of the art-loving public is thrice blessed, praise and remuneration fall upon him bountifully, his galleries are thronged with excited visitors and he becomes truly a figure.

If someone doubts that there is any feeling for art in this famed city, let him visit the gallery of Grace Horne on Stuart Street and be witness to the pile up successes of the young and ingenious John Whorf. Pictures there are everywhere, in all the rooms, on every bit of space, pictures that gleam with high-toned color and speak their appealing qualities by the distinguishing symbol of a little gold star in the right hand corner, meaning "Gold." Many little stars shine in this show, while enthusiasts are tiptoeing about breathlessly, trying to decide between a "boat one" or a "mountain one."

When some four or five years ago, Mr. Whorf appeared upon the scene here in Boston his talents were received with applause. He brought critics, collectors, teachers to his attention, he leaped into fame with no preliminaries. The paintings told their story. He was a young man, a student that had manifestly broken the iron spell of the classroom routine and ventured beyond its walls ceaselessly, hungrily. His brush was titillated by an ever stirring romance in nature, and became indefatigable. All the collectors purchased his paintings, and it became quite the thing to own a "Whorf." The succeeding years have each brought a particular excitement at Miss Horne's gallery when the young favorite shows, and the interest has not lagged.

Not because he had struck a new note in the art of water color or oil did Mr. Whorf meet his success, but rather because he painted with more vigor in the manner of his Bostonian

forbears. As a student, he had taken advantage of the qualities of MacKnight and Sargent and Homer, as the walls of the Boston Museum of Fine Art could testify. He had the good taste to be impassioned by these worthy precedents and with an exceeding artistic acuity assimilated characteristics that it took them decades to achieve. Think of Leonardo in the studio of Verrocchio. The Macknight blues and lavenders were ravishing, the Sargent-esque hilltops and lonely wastes were magnificent; indeed, the artists themselves came to marvel at the youth's achievement.

Today John Whorf presents his theme with greater conviction of the manner of his standing. He paints better than he did with more organization, with more facility, with fewer "blind spots." He is as dexterous as ever, undaunted by most difficult tricks in the art (I am speaking of water color at the moment). His pictures have enormous charm in a decorative sense as well, and his daring and courage in the direction of exaggerated effects yield certain happy results.

It is daring of one kind, however.

For he is not different or even divergent from the others, but more intense, and as long as he paints on with this intensity people will be excited by him. He has a talent for derivation, and good taste to boot, and so he belongs in the family, and is acknowledged with rapture by Bostonians, who will preserve at all odds the peculiar qualities of their contribution to American arts.

D. A.

Family Portraits in Six Collections

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHILE many pictures in the Six collection were recently sold for a total of more than 2,000,000 florins, still the Six collection persists, although it is a much reduced collection. Fifty pictures by Dutch seventeenth century masters were disposed of. However, the historical nucleus of the collection, containing mostly family portraits of the Six family, has been kept. Jonkheer Jan Six, the present head of the family, assured a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that they will remain to be admired by the public in the seventeenth century burgomaster house, 218 Amstel, Amsterdam. It is therefore worth while to mention the most important portraits on view there.

The outstanding feature, which would make a trip to Amsterdam a feast, is the classic masterpiece by Rembrandt, "Burgomaster Six." Six was the friend and patron of Rembrandt. The picture of the latter is extraordinary, alike for the characterization and from the pictorial point of view. It is a production which ranks very high in the group of Rembrandt's best period. Every detail is depicted with tenderness, and still there is a grandeur about it which is extraordinary.

It is interesting and instructive to compare this masterpiece with two small pictures of the same Jan Six and his wife, hanging in the same room. The two also are masterpieces. Painted by a contemporary, Gerard Ter Borch, they reveal that special characteristic of pictorial art of the Dutch classics, the painters of this period were able to give the full detail without descending to triviality and the commonplace. The lace in the portrait of the woman is so exquisitely painted and at the same time so big and quiet in treatment that one's admiration for this period of Dutch history increases.

In the wide and richly ornamented corridor one sees six family portraits by Rembrandt, of second rate quality. In the living room a picture of Nicholaes and Dirk Tulp—relatives of the Six family (Jan Six's wife was a Tulp)—is to be found painted by Hendrik de Keyzer. The boy is playing with clubs, a trifling figure in the room, but the picture is a gem.

The house contains all these treasures in its charming and is a good specimen of a seventeenth-century patrician home. It looks out upon the River Amstel, full of gayly colored barges and motorboats. On the other side of the river, one remarks that dignified almshouse of the city, while back of No. 218 one is agreeably surprised to find a big Old-World garden with lovely, stately trees and a profusion of flowers.

Shannon's art is still remote from what we call "real life." That classical legend holds magic for him yet

"LADY WITH A CORAL RING"



Courtesy of the Artist and Barbizon House

Portrait of Miss Helen Lawson by Charles Shannon, R. A.

The Art of Charles Shannon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AND EXHIBITION of the work of Charles Shannon has just been opened at Barbizon House. Charles Shannon was a gifted and enthusiastic young artist when the cultural epoch known as "the Nineties" opened, and it is to that period more than to any other that his art belongs. The predominating mood of the famous decade struck responsive chords in him—chords, which, to judge by his latest paintings, have never quite ceased to vibrate.

He was associated from the outset of his career with many of the famous personalities of that period, whom he used to entertain in Whistler's house in Chelsea which he tenanted and where he lived with his friend and fellow-academician, Charles Ricketts, as also as 1888. The two young men were completely immersed in art. Their house, the studio of intellectuals and littérateurs of the time. The sole business of life to them, as to all their friends, was the practical, appreciation and study of art in a variety of forms.

The result of this persistent absorption in the arts was an early formation of his individual style, and the development no less early of his individual vision. Manner and vision came to maturity within a few years of his beginning painting, and so admirably suited was the technique then acquired to the artistic needs of the painter, and so clearly realized was the nature of these fundamental needs that very little change is perceptible between his work of today and that done 30 years ago.

The Impressionist movement in France, which was still at its height during Shannon's apprenticeship, had no influence upon him. His attitude to art might be described as being diametrically opposed to that of the Impressionists. The artist's desire to reveal "a slice of life" by applying laboratory theories about the behavior of light to the actual colors on their palettes had no power to move him.

The classical romanticism of the Pre-Raphaelites was more to his taste, as it was certainly the basis of his style; and the source of his inspiration was art and not life as the Impressionists understood it. Puvise de Chavannes was his idol, his master, not Monet, Manet or Degas.

Shannon visited Paris with the intention of studying there for some time, but he was dissuaded from staying by de Chavannes, who realized that a different sort of painting was being taught there in the schools than that which the enthusiastic young student wished to learn, or could profit by attempting to master.

Shannon's art is still remote from what we call "real life." That classical legend holds magic for him yet

EXHIBITION and SALE of PAINTINGS through Dec. 15

by DAVID BORLIUK

Introducing a Great Russian Artist

West End Art Gallery

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Arthur U. Newton

[Late of 175 Piccadilly, London]

ENGLISH PORTRAITS

665 Fifth Avenue

New York

his present exhibition shows convincing proof: there are the skillfully colored "sea-women" studies in which dolphins and cherubs crowned with rose wreaths sport in and out of waters the hues of lapis lazuli and emerald: "The Wounded Amazon," "Sleeping Nymph," the two versions of "The Pursuit," "Salt Water," painted in 1926, and many others quite as recent in date are all distinctly inspired by Greek mythology.

Each makes a richly colored dec-

oration, a charming composition in

the taste which is curiously remote

and austere in feeling, notwithstanding the lusciousness of the palette used.

And that scholarship is behind all these richly fanciful pictures the careful attention given to decorative detail bears testimony. In this richness of well-chosen and appropriate detail may be seen the fruit of all those hours of study which Shannon of the '90s had the time to give to the evolution of his art.

Shannon's art is something inspiring in these rugged, primitive people that these painters have long studied and depict with such virility and realism. In striking contrast is Richard E. Miller's "Interior," showing a pretty girl in fluffy "Hoop Dancer" a rendering of snow-clad fields, bleak trees and half-frozen stream.

Among the figure pictures, James Chapin's "Alice McMahon Making Up" is a novel and striking subject—a girl seated before a mirror which is on a dressing table, where lie the "beauty" implements. She is leaning forward to see the right massage and color for eyebrows and cheeks.

Irving Couse's "The Chant," Ernest L. Blumenschein's "White Sun and Star Road" and Catherine C. Critcher's "Hoop Dancer" are all Indians, showing these artists at their best in their chosen field. There is something inspiring in these rugged, primitive people that these painters have long studied and depict with such virility and realism. In striking contrast is Richard E. Miller's "Interior," showing a pretty girl in fluffy "Hoop Dancer" a rendering of snow-clad fields, bleak trees and half-frozen stream.

The fourth prize with \$500 and the Corcoran Honorable Mention certificate, went to Henry Lee McFee for "Landscape." It depicts a soft, hazy, misty landscape, all in lovely pure color, nicely balanced, conservative yet with modernity. It is interesting to examine these awards and one wonders how, among 247 delightful pictures, any jury could award a selection.

Many of the pictures were not in the competition, the artists having received awards, or perhaps not even entered.

In addition to the preceding awards, the gallery again offers a prize of \$200 to be known as "the popular prize." This award will be determined by a vote of the visitors to the exhibition during the week beginning Nov. 26 and will be made to the artist receiving the greatest number of votes. As the catalogue states, the purpose of the prize is to stimulate interest and to encourage the public to study the exhibition. During the week named, every visitor will have the privilege of casting

Washington, D. C. THE eleventh exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings is now open in the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C.

It is one of the finest and most varied of all the exhibitions that have been held, broad in scope, showing the new men of advanced modern ideas about art and the well-known artists, who are both conservative and yet unafraid to appreciate the new work which has occasioned some criticism and disension by the public.

The taste and point of view of artists has changed and while the wisdom of some of the awards has been questioned by people generally, this may be attributed to lack of understanding of the newer methods.

The jury was composed of Charles W. Hawthorne, Karl Anderson, Ernest L. Blumenschein, Adolpho Borsig and Aldred T. Hibbard—all conservatives, but generous and liberal in their judgment and in their awards.

The first William A. Clark prize of \$2000 and the Corcoran gold medal was awarded to Bernard Karfiol for his picture "Summer." A sad picture depicting three figures seated at a table on a piazza overlooking the sea. The ocean and the rocks for a beautiful background for the pathetic, drooping, little group, who do, nor wear, in pose or expression, a happy mein.

The second prize (the prizes are all given from the William A. Clark fund donated for this purpose) was awarded Eugene Speicher for his "Girl in White," technically well done, but not a pretty girl and her dress is far from white. The third prize of \$1000 was given to Frederick Carl Franke for "Francis," a portrait of a charming young girl wearing a simple summer frock and hat, two long braids of hair hanging straight over her shoulders. A lovely portrait, the color and pose modernistic and impressionistic, but charming.

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The Corcoran Show

S. Meryman's portrait of William Montgomery, Esq., are among the important portraits.

Charles Hopkins' portrait group of three lovely children and the two small children's portraits by Robert Henri, which are clear-eyed, alert little faces. Then John C. Johansen's portrait of his son with his dog makes one pause in the rounds of the gallery to admire and understand.

Births Baker's "Old Taffeta," a study of a young woman in gray and green standing against a green and gold screen, is quaint and picturesque, with lovely tonal quality. Arthur B. Davies' strange attenuated nude figure, "Stars and Dews and Dreams of Night," arrests attention, and one feels that the "American poet painter" has visions and dreams that we cannot always follow except to appreciate the delicacy of flesh and drawing.

John Sloan is represented in "Sunday Afternoon—Girls Drying Their Hair," a realistic view of three girls

in a distance, the water sail dotted.

In the same gallery is Charles H. Woodbury's "Easterly Coming," a marine with some fisherman in boats pulling for the shore, and Frank W. Benson's "River in Flood," a great work by this most versatile artist.

Gifford Beal's "Ne Wagon" is a powerful portrayal of horses straining in the effort of dragging the wagon and nets. There are three of Edward W. Redfield's characteristic landscapes, always satisfying, with lovely tonal quality. Arthur C. Durkee's "The Hill Country," a rendering of snow-clad fields, bleak trees and half-frozen stream.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MAPLE LEAFS IN DIVISION LEAD

Score Second Win of Season
—Two Tie Games—Detroit and Maroons Win

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Goals	W.	T.	L.	For Agst	Pts.
Boston	1	1	0	1	2	2
N. Y. Rangers	1	1	0	1	2	2
Detroit	1	0	1	3	3	3
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	2	4	2
Chicago	0	0	2	2	4	2

RESULTS SATURDAY

	Goals	W.	T.	L.	For Agst	Pts.
Boston	2	0	0	6	2	2
N. Y. Rangers	1	0	1	5	2	2
Detroit	1	0	1	3	2	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	4	4	2
Chicago	0	0	2	4	4	2

RESULTS SUNDAY

	Goals	W.	T.	L.	For Agst	Pts.
Rangers	1	Americans 1	(overtime)	1	0	2
Boston	2	Ottawa 2	(overtime)	1	0	2
Toronto	4	Montreal 2	(overtime)	1	0	2
Montreal	4	Chicago 2	(overtime)	1	0	2

RESULTS SUNDAY

	Goals	W.	T.	L.	For Agst	Pts.
Rangers	1	Americans 1	(overtime)	1	0	2
Boston	2	Ottawa 2	(overtime)	1	0	2
Toronto	4	Montreal 2	(overtime)	1	0	2
Montreal	4	Chicago 2	(overtime)	1	0	2

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Montreal	4	Chicago 2	(overtime)	1	0	2

RESULTS SUNDAY

	Goals	W.	T.	L.	For Agst	Pts.

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The Reader

EVERY reader of the Monitor has a "purchasing power" which is inexorably expending itself daily. ¶ Certain fixed wants are being supplied; clothes, travel, food, houses, instruction, entertainment, are being purchased and all the ramifications of a busy life lead Monitor readers into all kinds of legitimate business places each day. ¶ This "purchasing power" possesses the ability to reward the honest, conscientious merchant who is trying to carry on business on high lines. ¶ It has great economic power when intelligently and thoughtfully directed. ¶ The total "purchasing power" of Monitor readers is immense. ¶ It will, if directed to those advertisers whose standards are high, so richly reward them that they will be quick to recognize the value of Monitor publicity, and want more of it. ¶ Thus the Monitor becomes of distinct service to its readers, in that it introduces them and their high-class wants to the advertisers of equally high-class ability to supply these wants.

Whenever you patronize a Monitor advertiser, please let him know of your response to his advertisement. And, when writing to the advertising manager of a merchant or manufacturer, remember that while he is interested in knowing that his advertisement in the Monitor led to your purchase, he is even more desirous of learning whether you were pleased with his goods or his services. If you

Co-operation of the right type is beneficial to buyer and seller. With the "purchasing power" expended daily by Monitor readers directed and made known to the Monitor's advertisers (price, quality and other considerations being equal) the desires of both parties for Clean Journalism and Clean Business will be realized.

HE advertiser recognizes the unquestioned high character of the readers of the Monitor. ¶ He keys his business to a high pitch of service and satisfaction in order to make it worthy. ¶ He takes space in the Monitor to invite its readers to examine his offerings, quite certain in his thought that he is placing before them merchandise or service which is distinctly worth while. ¶ He realizes that in the Monitor he is asked to compete only with honest, legitimate business firms. ¶ He knows his announcement will not appear on a page with those of objectionable, illegitimate businesses. ¶ He knows that could the policy of the Monitor be applied to all forms of publicity, it would be difficult for any dishonest or criminal business to secure advertising. ¶ Therefore the advertiser, as well as the reader, is interested in upbuilding the clean newspapers. ¶ The aims of both being the same, the reader and the advertiser should know one another and the Monitor is the mutual friend to bring them together.

were, tell him so. If not, he will welcome a frank letter informing him wherein your experience was not satisfactory. It is well to remember that true support of advertising must include the buying of goods or services advertised, and is not accomplished by mere correspondence or conversation concerning an advertisement, unaccompanied by purchase of goods.

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THE HOME FORUM

In Defence of My Lady Haute O'Mobile

RESUMPTUOUS as it may appear, I would, kind sir, crave your permission to enter the lists and break a lance with that gentle and perfect knight who styles himself "O. S."—in defense of my Lady Haute O'Mobile, whose good name he somewhat disparages in a recent dissertation entitled "Certain Traits of Good Walking."

Suffer me to open thus. Deep hid in woods there lies a certain secret cottage in front a sunny clearing where brooks of young chickens are taking the air and a black sheep doth sleep. Beyond, a little stream where a girl in a white smock is drawing water, and, mottling, cottage and glade, silver birch trunks and streams, trickles down the genial October sun. Little other sign of civilization except an old windmill that, some way back—its wings resembling goblin ears—had peered a friendly face over the crest of a wooded eminence, no doubt retailing what was to see or hear to its friend the hay mower, busy at its feet shaving off a scanty last crop.

But enough, lest the squire be deemed too unmannerly thus to essay a tilt at so fine a knight, for no other purpose it might seem than to win a little attention to himself, did not such audacity imply the greater homage.

E. N.

Across the Tagus

TOLEDO, once the capital of medieval Spain, is built on a hill of bronze-colored rock around which in almost a complete circle the Tagus has cut a narrow canyon in which it flows. On the hilltop Moorish houses, mass behind golden orange walls, and church spires and crenelated watch towers rise in a sky line of medieval harmony. Two mighty arched bridges of stone, the work of the master road builders of all time, the Romans, lead to the city on either side.

On the east two arches reach across the Tagus; on the west, five; immense arches built of massive blocks of orange granite; yet spans as delicate and graceful as Toledo's famous arabesques. Spain, which in artistic taste is not far behind, yet nowhere else, not even in Italy itself, are there finer examples than these of Roman engineering genius and architectural art.

Standing far below on the banks of the Tagus, where the women of the city are rinsing their clothes, in the shade of the colossal pillars that support the arches, where perspective becomes breath-taking, these bridges seem fanciful structures of the imagination. High above reverberates, in the canyon of the Tagus, the tread of the legions of the Caesars, the clatter of the Saracenic hosts, the clash of the impudent feet of the iron-shod chargers of chivalric Castle, the coming and going of Napoleon's armies, and with them, in the present, mingle the solemn hoof beats of a mule and the creak of an over-loaded, high, two-wheeled grain cart.

Thus wouldst pass, and thrust back with the taunt that such as live in cities have but themselves to thank? Yet no, that does not sound like "O. S."

Nevertheless—again woods—in the New Forest, high up against Beaulieu Heath. A little winding path and a tiny shed of larch and bracken. Within, one half houses a little cart, the other a wee moke. Think of the journeys trotted into the neighboring villages of Brockenhurst and Beaulieu and back to its little home, however, perhaps to few but its master and itself, afield within three hundred yards of the road.

It remained, I submit, not for the little company of be-knapsacked pedestrians just passed laboring up the hill, but for the quasi motorist to discover this side show, however. For notwithstanding all to the con-



One of the Two Roman Bridges at Toledo. From a Pencil Sketch by F. Wenderoth Saunders.

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Editorial Department

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Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00. Three months, \$2.25. Six months, \$4.50. One month, 75¢. Single copies, 25¢.

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An International Daily Newspaper

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107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RADIO

Future of Television Is Outlined by David Sarnoff

R. C. A. Head Tells of Problem—Predicts Real "Sight by Radio" in Three to Five Years

More than 30,000,000 people in the United States, through the electrical "ear" developed by radio, are now regularly receiving a service of information, education and music radiocast through the air. We may hear, through sound radiocasting, the drop of a pin across the continent. The natural question then is, "When will radio equip us with electrical 'eyes' that will permit us eventually to see across an ocean?"

The horizon is as bright with promise for the radio "onlooker" as it is for the radio listener, David Sarnoff, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, declares in a statement on the "Dawning Age of Sight by Radio." Within three to five years we may expect not only to see television radiocasting on an organized scale, but even to receive distant scenes transmitted by radio in the natural colors.

Nevertheless, the immediate situation, Mr. Sarnoff points out, is: 1. That television is still in the experimental stage;

2. That many refinements, improvements and even new engineering solutions are required in the transmission and reception of light images by radio;

3. That the broad highway in the ether necessary for the establishment of a television service requires continued research into the problem of locating suitable wavelengths.

Problem Is Reviewed

"The great problem of television," Mr. Sarnoff continues, "is not the problem of making a magic box, through the porthole of which one may view diminutive reflections of passing men and events. The fundamental principles of sight transmission and reception are well understood. The greater problems of television are still bound up in the secrets of space.

"Simply stated, the engineering problems involved in serving the eye, as radio now serves the ear, are the conversion of light waves into suitable electromagnetic waves that can be propagated through space and converted back into light waves at the receiving end. Recent demonstrations have shown how these problems have been met under experimental conditions.

"But much further development is required. We are now working toward photoelectric cells of much greater sensitivity, for more brilliant and readily controlled lighting devices, for better means of synchronizing light elements on the scan-

ning apparatus at each end of the radio circuit. In the enthusiasm of invention, various steps in this direction may be announced as 'solutions' of the television problem.

"But in attempting to serve the eye radio stands squarely before the fundamental problems of electromagnetic wave propagation through space. Engineering solutions alone will not suffice to lift the mask that has limited human vision. A sudden blur of interference, hardly noticeable in sound radiocasting, may for an instant blot out a distant scene projected by visual transmission. Static, now overridden by the broadcasting of sound, may vitiate entirely the radiocasting of sight.

"Within three to five years, however, I believe we shall be well launched into the dawning age of sight by radio, involving the following developments:

1. Transmission of still pictures by radio.

"With the progress already made in photographic or facsimile transmission, a new and universal form of telegraphic service is being developed, when messages, pictures, documents and other business forms will be transmitted photographically.

2. Radio Motion Pictures.

"The transmission in rapid succession of series of still pictures—otherwise, motion pictures—is a logical element in the development of sight transmission. Thus an educational or other event might be radiocast by a single radio operation to 100,000 or to 1,000,000 homes in the country; the same event, distributed through present-day methods, would require a million separate deliveries of a million films to a million homes."

3. Radio Television.

"The instantaneous projection through space of light images produced directly from the object in the studio, or the scene brought to the broadcasting station through remote control, involves many further problems. Special types of distribution networks, new forms of stagecraft and a development of studio equipment and technique are required.

"New problems would rain in upon the broadcasting station. New forms of artistry would have to be encouraged and developed. Variety, and more variety, would be the cry of the day. The ear may be content with an oft-repeated song; the eye would be impatient with the twice-repeated scene.

Television in Natural Colors

"The problem of transmitting electrical currents, translatable into light waves that will reflect objects and scenes in their natural colors, is a further development which may be reasonably expected, once the fundamental problems of radio television have been solved. When that time comes, as I believe it will, and when three-dimensional projection is added to the art, it will be difficult to differentiate between the sight, Distort picture and you destroy its recognizable elements.

"Now contrast this to the ear. The ear receives sounds from all directions. It is able to recognize and interpret the slightest tonal differences. By an act of concentration we can almost eliminate from consciousness the noise of a room full of people, and conduct conversation with a single auditor.

"Radio broadcasting found a pliable and sympathetic organ of reception in the ear. The eye will stand for a considerable amount of noise interference, both natural and mechanical, with only a moderate loss of musical or tonal values. Thus we have been able to overcome great obstacles to sound transmission by its electrical counterpart."

Many radio experimenters have been at a loss to understand the very short life of their 171 power tubes in the construction of their power packs and amplifiers. Very frequently and without just cause the tubes themselves and the power transformers that supply them have been blamed for this shortcoming.

Expedient for Preventing Excess Voltage Is Suggested

Many radio experimenters have been at a loss to understand the very short life of their 171 power tubes in the construction of their power packs and amplifiers. Very frequently and without just cause the tubes themselves and the power transformers that supply them have been blamed for this shortcoming.

Output Voltage of a Transformer, the Secondary Winding of which is rated at 180 volts for the plate supply and 5 volts for the filament lighting of the 171. Any primary increase over the rated 110 volts will cause a corresponding increase in tube which may develop voltages of 220 volts on the plate side and 6½ volts on the filament.

Increased voltages of this value or even smaller are bound to shorten the life of any tube. It is a long established fact that a 5 per cent increase in the filament voltage of a tube will decrease the life of said tube 50 per cent.

Knowing that the tube draws 2½ amperes, we find a simple remedy in the use of two 1½-ampere fixed resistors, one inserted in each leg. This fixed control automatically regulates the voltage to the rated five volts, so that the tube will perform at its most efficient incandescence.

Now that we have regulated the voltage we must control the plate voltage. This may be regulated by the use of a 2500 ohm resistor in the plate lead to the power tube. Although this value is approximate, it will serve as an excellent value to experiment with.

By the use of the proper plate and filament voltages on a 171 type tube both the operating life and tonal characteristics will be greatly improved.

171 TUBES FAIL DUE TO A.C. LINE FLUCTUATIONS

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Let us see what happens to the

Radio Program Notes

MANY ways of securing radios are being used by schools throughout the country for the especial purpose of listening for Walter Damrosch's RCA educational hour for school children. Casual references in the thousands of letters received at the offices of the Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Company reveal that radio equipment is being borrowed from private homes for school use, bought by individual teachers out of their own savings, loaned by public-spirited business men, and even manufactured by pupils in order that the Friday morning musical programs given by the Dean of American Conductors may be heard.

In scores of cities Parent-Teachers' Associations are supplying local schools with sets. Radio dealers are co-operating by loaning some of their finest instruments. In certain schools where there seemed to be no way of getting the essential equipment installed, whole classes are being taken to the home of some pupil whose family possesses one.

The big Green team, and the rest of

the time to the loudspeaker business.

During that time it has produced both eastern and national champion ship teams.

Breathlessly the children stood and listened.

In the distance they heard the sound of the front door being opened, and then many voices talking all at once.

"It must be ALL the Trollopes," said Michael.

The sound of running feet began to echo all over the house, and voices calling and answering each other came from every room. Presently they reached the little room with the round window, and all came pouring in. Immediately the room was full of excited chattering.

"What a lot of cupboard there are in the house!" cried someone.

"There's another one over there," cried someone else.

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"What a lot of cupboard there are in the house!" cried someone.

"There's another one over there," cried someone else.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wee Tales of Peace Heroes

Alexander Graham Bell, Inventor of the Telephone

There have been great soldiers, men and women who have fought and conquered and honors them as heroes. Heroes of War.

In the realm of heroism are others who have conquered, not by the force of might or arms, but by faith, courage, and perseverance; men and women whose lives have been one long struggle against overwhelming odds to carry out their purposes of good for their fellow man; men and women so steadfast and true that this world is far better because of their sacrifices. These are the Heroes of Peace.

By ETHEL CLERK CHAMBERLIN

THE boys were very noisy. In and out of the old mill they scurried, for the tall, handsome young son was seen stringing a wire from a tall post to his house. Many times he raced back and forth. Nobody could understand what he was doing nor why. He was working on his telephone.

The Emperor looked amazed. "It talks!" he cried, in a dazed way. Professor Henry, who had encouraged Graham so much a few years before, stepped to the telephone and listened. And over his face came a look of awe as he heard the voice in the receiver. Next came the greatest electrical scientist in the world, Lord Kelvin. He was very solemn as he said,

together. They were poking fun at Graham's telephone!

But just then there was a great commotion in the great hall. The Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, with his wife, the Empress, were approaching down the long corridor. Suddenly he saw Graham, whom he had met in Boston, where the young man's methods had interested him greatly, for Dom Pedro, too, was eager to help those who could not hear.

"Professor Bell," said the Emperor, "I am delighted to see you again." The judges forgot their weariness in surprise that this tall inventor should have an Emperor for a friend.

Dom Pedro picked up the receiver and placed it to his ear. A wire was strung from one end of the room to the other and when Dom Pedro listened at the receiver end, Alexander Graham Bell spoke into the telephone.

The Emperor looked amazed. "It talks!" he cried, in a dazed way.

Professor Henry, who had encouraged Graham so much a few years before, stepped to the telephone and listened. And over his face came a look of awe as he heard the voice in the receiver. Next came the greatest electrical scientist in the world, Lord Kelvin. He was very solemn as he said,

"It does speak. It is the most remarkable thing I have seen in America."

Far into the night the judges talked and listened to the telephone. They decided that it was the most wonderful thing at the show, and it was given the place of honor in the judges' booth.

But many of the people who heard the telephone carry the voice over the wire began to think, after the exposition was over, that there was some fault about it. They could not believe that the wires had carried the human voice. Some scientists even said that such a thing was impossible, although they had heard it themselves.

But Graham began to write magazine articles and Thomas Watson spent much time in showing the people that there was no trickery about the telephone. And soon Alexander Graham Bell and Mabel Hubbard were married and went to England, where they hoped to interest people in the telephone.

Years passed and gradually the telephone became very popular. Wires were strung all over the continent, from city to city and from country to country. Now we think of the telephone as a regular part of our lives and would not know how to get along without it. We hardly ever give a thought to the years of labor and thought that went by before the telephone was perfected so that when we pick up the much improved telephone and say "Hello" we hear an answer back, "Hello." But this is not what Alexander Graham Bell called into the transmitter. It was "Ahoy!" as though he were signaling a ship.

As the years passed and the telephone improved, Professor Bell began to realize the benefits of his invention and so was able to do a great many things to help the people who could not hear the voice.

Although Alexander Graham Bell spent many years inventing different useful articles, none had such a far-reaching effect as the telephone.

And so we call him one of our people. For he had to work against overwhelming odds to carry out his purpose of making the telephone, which has been of benefit to millions of people, the world over.

His First Invention

As soon as the meal was over he slipped upstairs. On the washstand was a nail brush. With the nail brush he began to brush the husks off the wheat. And then he began to think of the drum in the mill, a piece of machinery in which things were whirled around and around. He began to wonder if the wheat were not put into the drum and spun around, whether the husks would be rubbed off. He decided that they would. So as soon as he could he ran to the miller.

The miller was quite pleased with the idea, and calling to one of his men, he told them to try the new plan. The husks came off slick and clean, and from that time on, millers used Graham Bell's way to remove the husks from the whole wheat.

Graham was so pleased because his first invention worked that he began to think for himself more and more.

Graham's father was a teacher of elocution, and taught children and grown-ups who had a difficult time in speaking to form their words so that people could understand them. And his father was also a great elocution teacher in London. Even his uncle taught correct speaking in Dublin. So, naturally, Graham was much interested in elocution.

But most of all he was interested in that part of his father's work which had to do with making people who could not hear understand speech by watching the lips. And as Mrs. Bell, his mother, could not hear her children's voices, Graham was especially interested in his father's method, which was called visible speech.

As Mr. Graham was very eager to have Graham carry out his good work, he encouraged him to make all sorts of experiments.

At this time Graham had been

going to school in Edinburgh. And all this time he was interested in electricity and the telegraph, in which he was much interested.

He was only 16 years old when his father found a position for him as a teacher of elocution in a school where he spent most of his time studying sound. After a time he went to the London University, and while there he became interested in some ways by which a tuning fork could be made to vibrate by electricity. And so Graham Bell began to ponder over a system by which tones could be carried along wires. He was beginning to work on the telephone, although even he had no idea that the thoughts were leading to such a thing. It was just a tiny seed which grew to be a great and wonderful invention.

He was greatly encouraged by his father's friend, Sir Charles Wheatstone, who helped Graham in every way he could. But as Graham was working too hard, studying almost all of the night and all day too, his father and mother decided to move to America.

From Scotland to Canada

And so one day the people of the pretty little town of Brantford, Canada, were much interested to see a new family moving into their midst. They did not know very much about them except that the father was a great and learned teacher who was going to teach in Kingston, Ont., and that the mother was a very good musician. They had also heard that the son, who had been teaching, was going to spend his time farming in the open.

A few days after the family moved in, the neighbors were very much

When Daddy Sings

When Daddy sings he stands up straight, And growls just like the thunder. He holds a paper in his hands, And folks look on in wonder.

When puppy sings he sits quite still, His nose up in the air, And then he sings so out of tune, It's very hard to bear.

But I don't have to stay so still If I should want to sing, For I can walk, or run, or jump, And sing like everything!

ALFRED I. TOOKE

Paper Doll Houses

JUST look at the rain! Isn't it a shame? I don't think it ought to rain on a Saturday!" exclaimed Jimmie.

"Neither do I," piped up Babbie. "Dear me, what a sigh! You young folks seem to be feeling very down-hearted this morning. The shower will freshen up everything, and we can go out this afternoon. Meanwhile, if I had as many lovely magazines piled up in my playroom when I was your age, I should have been glad of a rainy day!"

"But why, Auntie?" asked Babs. "We've read most of them, and some of them are too grown-up for us. What can we do with them?"

"Do with them? Why, cut out those delightful ads, and make a paper doll house. Never heard of such a thing? Well, it's time you did. I'll show you! Just look at that sweet little kitchen, advertising some kind of bright floor covering. Here's an ad for baking powder, picturing such delicious-looking pies and cakes. See this picture of a neat housemaid with vacuum cleaner. You have a kitchen all ready to paste in a book."

"O, that sounds perfectly lovely, Auntie dear," said Babs, "and we have the very book, for Daddy bought us a loose-leafed notebook from a 10-cent store the other day. I shall start right away to make my kitchen."

"But what can a boy do?" asked Jimmie. "I'm not interested in doll houses!"

"Jimmie, didn't you say the other day that you'd like to be an architect or a landscape gardener when you grow up? Well, there is no time like the present to begin to like well-built houses and pretty gardens. Here are some lovely ones—some from England or France or from our own Far West. On these pasted each house on a page, the main gardens for them, with driveways and flower beds and trees. Here's a seed catalog from last year. Just look at the colored plates in it! You can choose your favorite flowers!"

Jimmie was delighted, and ran to



This Puzzle Shows Five Pictures, Each of Which, When Translated into Words, Will Supply You With a Rule of Bee-havior (Behavior).

get scissors and paste. Babs was in the bathroom and a pretty nursery, already deep in the mysteries of her kitchen, and had also found a colored

Jimmie found a davenport for her

living room, and he himself was

very busy making a garden. "Then you must choose your family to live in the house, my dears, and Babs can find pretty dresses for them in the picture pages! Isn't it a nice game? You can make an amount of these houses, and there are children in the day nurseries who

would be glad to have them."

Wishes

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I wish all the birds might visit me. That all the birds might visit me. Then I could hear each happy song. And listen to it all day long.

The wind would rustle round my leaves.

Where Mr. Spider sits and weaves; And I could hear each bird's call.

Without disturbing him at all.

I wouldn't speak a single word

In case I scared a little bird.

I'd be as still as could be,

If only I could be a tree!

I'd watch each birdie build his nest

And go to sleep in it, and rest.

If only I could be a tree!

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

(Continued from Page 12, Column 8)

leading to the lake used to be busy. It is not used now. The population is about 5000.

Snubs and all are busy at present.

I like for Dad to read about Snubs.

Waddles and the nice letters in the Mail Bag, so he is writing this for me as my share.

(Do you remember Levi, the Boston Common turtle, Jack?—Ed.)

Potter Bar, Middlesex, England

Dear Editor:

I am 7 years old. I have a

donkey named Betty and a cat named

Ching who weighs 18 pounds and

he has won prizes at all the shows

except one.

I am making calendars for Chris-

ristmas. I like all the children's stories

in the Monitor. I went to the Chris-

tian Science Sunday School in Edin-

burgh, Scotland.

There are six children in our family,

three boys and three girls. We all

go to the Christian Science Sun-

day School. My mother is my

teacher.

We live near the foothills of the

Rocky Mountains. Now the moun-

tain peaks are all colors. We can see the

range behind which is often covered

with snow. I like to climb in the

mountains.

I should like to correspond with

some little girl my age in France.

tin board in our schoolroom. The picture of the airship we pasted on the bulletin board, also Snubs. Every day we have to read a newspaper, and I read The Christian Sci-

ence Monitor.

We have a library table in our

room and keep the Monitor on it.

I like the Children's Page and Snubs.

I have a dog named Spotty and a

cat named Blackie and a bird named

Mickey.

I go to the Christian Science Sun-

day School. I should like a little

girl of my own age in Germany to

write to me.

Helen M.

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl 8 years old

and am in the third grade at school.

I had a little kitten which I fed

out of a tiny baby bottle and she

mewed for the bottle when we put

her milk in a saucer.

There are six children in our family,

three boys and three girls. We all

go to the Christian Science Sun-

day School. My mother is my

teacher.

We live near the foothills of the

Rocky Mountains. Now the moun-

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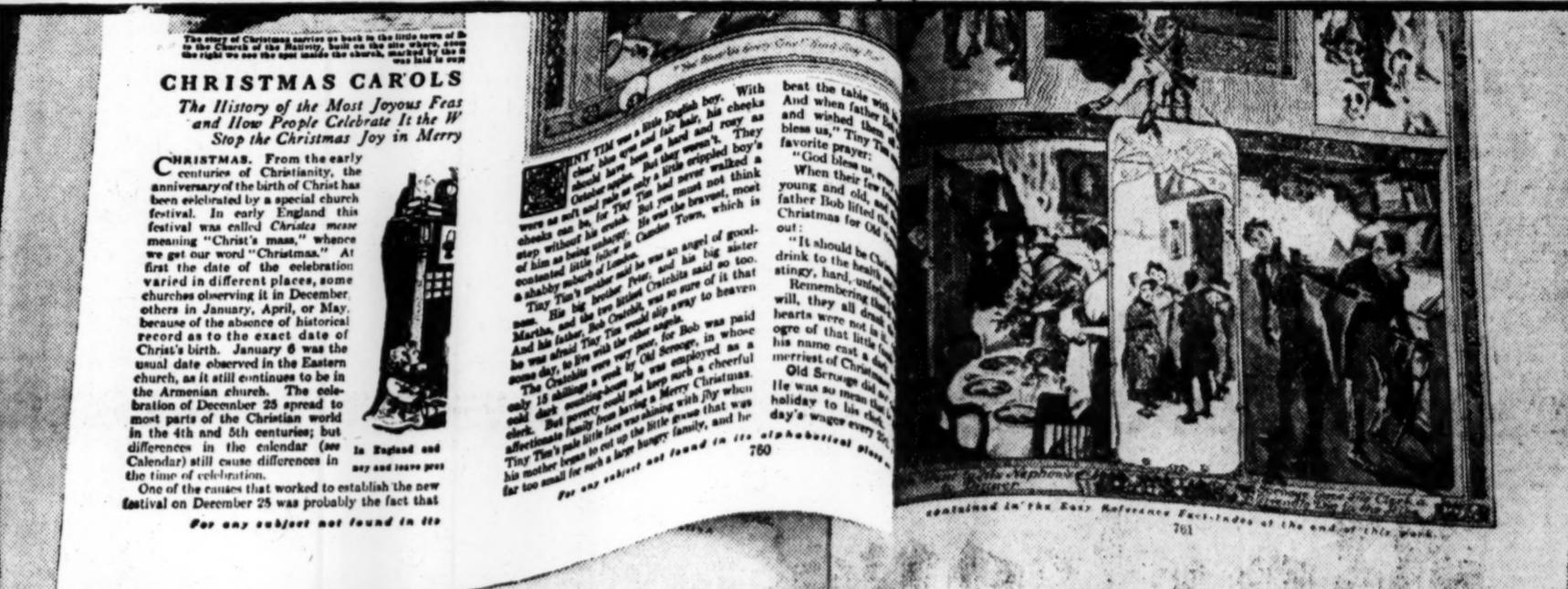
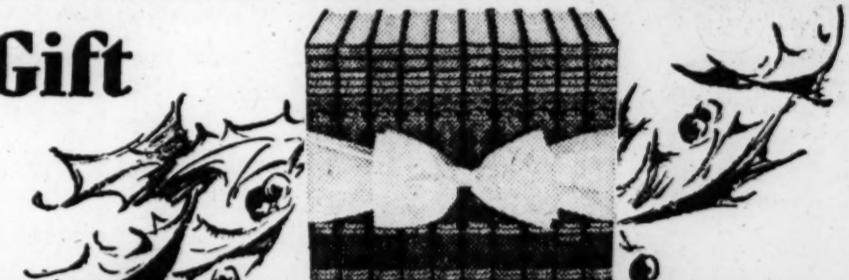
mountains.

I should like to correspond with

some little girl my age in France.

Florence F.

The Only Children's Gift of Its Kind in the World!



MARKET SLOWS DOWN AND TONE IS UNSETTLED

Some Stocks Establish New High Records, Others Lose Ground

NEW YORK. Nov. 19 (AP)—There were more sellers than buyers in the stock market today with the result that the general price tendency was downward.

Trading failed to maintain the specific price action of the market, however, sessions have been quiet, due to the accumulation of small orders, the market, being 50 minutes late at 1:15 p.m.

The decline, which ran from 1 to 4 points, in most of the active issues and to nearly 10 points in some of the high priced specialties, was by no means general.

Bull pools were again active in a select assortment of copper, eastern railroads, oil stocks and chemical issues, a score of which were pushed up to new high records.

Heavy selling presumably was inspired by week-end commission house advice which advised the taking of profits in issues which had been promoted in the recent upswing.

There was nothing in the day's news itself to influence the liquidation of stocks as the large majority of the week's mercantile and industrial news were optimistic in character. Directors of E. du Pont de Nemours & Co., declared an extra cash dividend of \$4.75, and recommended a 3 1/2% for a split-up of the common stock, which, if approved, will give the du Pont a 50% share of General Motors new stock for each share of du Pont outstanding.

Sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat was arranged today at the record-breaking price of \$490,000, an increase over the previous sale and high record.

Call money was somewhat firmer today at the renewal rate of 6 1/2% per cent. Banks called about \$10,000,000 in loans during the morning. With four firms having same loans on hand this week, further imports of British gold are looked for although the sterling rate is now slightly above the generally accepted gold import point.

Montgomery Ward ran up to a new high record of 101 1/2.

Wright Aeronautical fell 9 1/2 points below last Saturday's final quotation, and Radio 625, selling of the last-named being accompanied by reports of a large sale, was down 10 1/2 points but disposed of their holdings at a substantial profit. Mexican Seaboard, Packard, Greene Cananea Copper, Victor Talking Machine and International Nickel dropped 3 to 4 points.

At least one of the leading Bethlehem Steel, American Standard, General Electric, Woolworth, North American Company and Westinghouse Electric sold down 2 points or more.

New high records were established by Liquid Carbons, Morris Maritime, Shell Tank, Phillips Petroleum, Virginia Chemical, American Woolen, Continental Motors and Paramount Famous Lasky.

Anaconda Copper and May Department Stores both of which eclipsed their previous high figure for the year, led the procession of stocks that reversed their course in the final hour. Anaconda sold above 109, and May Department Stores at 107. Magma and Chisholm, which had been leaders in the market, were included in the general losses.

The popular shares made up part of their earlier losses, with several specialties showing substantial gains. Case Threshing Machine, Radio, 78 extended its gains. Rossol Insurance climbed more than 6 points each. The closing was steady. Sales approximated 4,700,000.

Early trading was light in the bond market today. Price trends were irregular.

Liquid Carbons 6s were lifted 2 1/2 points to a new top at 160 1/2, and Colon Oil 6s were run up fractionally to a new top at 110 1/2. Andes Copper, 78 extended its gains. Rossol Insurance climbed more than 6 points each. The closing was steady. Sales approximated 4,700,000.

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POSITION OF STEEL MARKET STILL STRONG

Output Down From October's Record but Prices Are on Upgrade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The principal development in steel which might appear adverse on the surface was the sharp drop in production during the last 10 days, amounting to about 5 per cent, which has brought the general level of operations down to about 81 per cent.

However, the decline in production is not an October rate, which was the highest in history.

There is still some weakness in iron and steel scrap following its boom period of six weeks ago, and steel bar and bar are weaker because the automobile demand has fallen off.

On the other hand, is seen another wave of advancing prices. Alabama pig iron has been up 10 cents a ton. Shear bars, a semifinished product, are up \$1 a ton, and some makers of plates, particularly at Chicago, have advanced prices \$2 a ton to \$35.

The rise of \$2 a ton in sheets has been followed by all makers. Tin plate has been marking up \$2 a ton, after having been unchanged for a year. The new price is \$35.35 a ton.

Cast iron pipe is generally \$2 a ton higher. Bars, plates and shapes are being considered for an advance.

Industry's Outlook Good

Prospects for the first quarter are generally bright and bankers have expressed optimism over the outlook for steel earnings.

Investors just now appear to be favoring several of the independent steel companies. It has been known for several weeks that the rated operations of the chief independents were even higher than that of the United States Steel Corporation.

It is expected that 1928 steel production will amount to more than 50,000,000 tons of ingots, setting up a new record.

There are at least four large projects under way which involve oil and gas lines, ranging in size and tonnage from 20,000 to 115,000 tons to makers of railroad equipment are experiencing a business in the next few months.

The pig iron market has entered a stage in which consumers are buying considerably for the first quarter of next year.

Boom in Iron

Importers of foreign iron appear at a loss to know what prices to charge in view of the increasing rates in ocean freight rates. They have to tell that a rise is a certainty but cannot learn the exact amount and, with the first quarter buying movement in full swing, the situation is difficult. Importers of Dutch and Indian iron are most affected.

The advance of 25¢ a ton in Alabama iron was less than was expected. Prices are generally \$2 to \$3 a ton higher than during the summer.

Pig iron business and prospects are the best in several years. The boom in iron is so widespread that the miners and shippers are working overtime to get sufficient iron shipped to furnaces from the Great Lakes before navigation closes for the winter.

Shipments of iron in October were the largest in history for many products.

Of interest in regard to the non-ferrous metals was the issuance of statistics for October. World production last month was the largest in history. Likewise shipments of copper from North and South America made a new record, as did shipments to American consumers alone.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher has changed his weekly index by taking 1926 as the base 100 instead of 1913 as heretofore. This necessarily alters comparative figures for both index number and relative purchasing power of the dollar, prior and subsequent to 1926.

The following table shows the revised Irving Fisher wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities in Dun's Review and the relative purchasing power of money for the last several years compared with monthly averages since January, 1928, yearly average since 1922, the low in January, 1922, and the peak of prices in May, 1920:

Period	1920—May (peak)	1922—January (low)	1923—Average	1924—Average	1925—Average	1926—Average	1927—Average	1928—January average	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Penn Mex-Fuel	163.1	81.2	104.2	108.9	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	
Lowell Gas & Electric	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Long Island Gas & Electric	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Montana Power	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
PACIFIC WESTERN OIL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
COLUMBIAN CARBON CO.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Penn Mex-Fuel declared a dividend of 75 cents, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record.

Lowell Gas & Electric Company declared their regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the Class A and B common stocks, payable Dec. 24 to stock of record.

Long Shore Mines, Ltd., declared an extra dividend of 20 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of a cent a share, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record.

Louis Gas Light Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 15¢ on the common and regular semiannual of \$2.50, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record.

Directors of Bristol Manufacturing Company voted to remain a dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 19.

The last quarterly dividend declared having been closed down to the plant the strike. The company paid \$1.50 a share the first quarter and \$1.50 a share the second quarter of the year.

PACIFIC WESTERN OIL

Blyth, Witter & Co. and J. W. Seligman Co. are at 100 and accrued interest \$15,500. Pacific Western Oil Company 15-year 6% per cent, due Dec. 15, 1940, and \$100,000 of 1000 gold debentures with stock to purchase capital stock of the company at \$33 1/2 a share on or before Dec. 15, 1938, at the rate of 15 shares of capital stock for each \$1000 debenture.

COLUMBIAN CARBON CO.

Columbian Carbon Co. reports profit of \$74,000 for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1928, equal to \$1.84 a share on the preferred stock.

Shares compared with \$691,123 in the preceding quarter and \$468,000 in the quarter of 1927.

NY NH&H Co. deb 3 1/2% 1000, after above charges equal \$5.25 a share compared with \$1,511,991 or \$2.75 a share in the nine months of the previous year.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1928

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

High Low High Low High Low

Albany P W P 6s. 99 99% NY Ry inc 8s A '28 99 99% Dutch E I 5 1/2s (Nov) '24 99 99% High Low

Allis Chalmers deb 6s '21 100 100% NY State Ry con 4 1/2s '21 101 101% Dutch R I 6 4s '21 99 99% High Low

Am Ac Chm 7 1/2s '41 99 99% NY Tel gen 4 1/2s '29 101 101% Dutch R I 6 4s '21 99 99% High Low

Am Bldg & Eq 6s '32 97 98% NY Tel deb 6s '49 101 101% Flat 7s '46 war. 102 102% High Low

Am Smett 6s '32 97 98% NY Tel deb 6s '49 101 101% Flat 7s '46 ex-war. 102 102% High Low

Am Sugar Refining 6s '27 100 100% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '29 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '33 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '35 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '38 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '42 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '45 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '48 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '51 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '54 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '57 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '60 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '63 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '66 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '69 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '72 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '75 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '78 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '81 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '84 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '87 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '90 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '93 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '96 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 4s '99 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 5s '02 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 5s '05 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 5s '08 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 5s '11 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland (Rep) 8 1/2s '26 99 99% High Low

Am T & T Co 5s '14 99 99% NY Worcester & B 6s '48 107 107% Finland

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The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1928	

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Caravan

Caravan (karwan) is a Persian word denoting a body of traders traveling together for greater security and for mutual assistance. Camels, harnessed in strings of fifty or more at a time, are generally employed for the transport of heavy goods.

Borders Cities Star: We too, were once a headline writer, and we are both shocked and saddened by the news of the death of the brethren failed to rise to the opportunity presented by the flight of the German dirigible. Not one of them, as far as we have been able to discover, wrote: "ZEP ZIPPS."

An Industry Centuries Old

To give the imperishable dye of "Harris" Tweed, which, for centuries, has been made on looms at Harris in the Outer Hebrides, the wool from the hilly local sheep is treated with lichens and ferns over slow peat fires.

Drotto News: A man playing a fiddle, while he walks from coast to coast to earn a living, into Webb City,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1928

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Clearer Views of the Farm Problem

AS HAS been said in previous discussions of the farm problem and the necessity of enacting constructive legislation for the economic relief of agriculture, a much clearer view of the whole situation has been gained in the light of the recent election. It has become apparent that there does not now exist, even if there existed in the strictly agricultural sections of the middle West of the United States, an overwhelming sentiment in favor of a subsidy or any system of arbitrary price-fixing to be established and maintained by means of an equalization fee to be paid, eventually, by the American consumers.

President Coolidge, in his address to the National Grange representatives recently assembled in Washington, reasonably assumed that in the program of future national legislation the effort will be to frame and agree upon some such constructive measure of relief as has been proposed by his Administration and outlined in the veto messages to Congress returning without executive approval the bills twice passed under what seemed to be political rather than purely economic pressure. It is hoped that the agenda thus informally outlined will be followed, and that there may be no move on the part of those who may not be in entire sympathy with the cause of the agriculturists to interpose claims for other measures of economic relief which cannot be regarded as presenting the need for emergency action.

The President took occasion properly to commend the conservative and constructive course followed by the Grange during all the years since its organization. Had that organization been somewhat more aggressive in pursuing its educational campaign in the wheat and corn states during the last ten years it might possibly have compelled or induced an adherence to a less objectionable program than that which was long fostered by the Farm Bureau Federation and its ambitious political allies. Even now it is not impossible that as an aid to the co-operative marketing plan which the Administration approves there might be included some modification or adaptation of the tariff debenture system which is urged by the Grange.

It is claimed for the Grange plan that it would insure to agriculture the direct benefits of a protective tariff which are now enjoyed, in the main, only as they are reflected in the increased buying power of American consumers engaged or employed in other industries. If a revision of tariff schedules and readjustment of the protective tariff machinery is to be undertaken in the session of Congress which opens a fortnight hence, it might be advisable, because of the interlocking interests which will be affected, to consider the claims of industry, as such, and those of agriculture, as such, in their economic relation to each other. It is the well-being of all that must be advanced.

The Vestris

FOLLOWING the recriminations and explanations attendant upon the disaster which overtook the good ship *Vestris*, a clearer second thought turns attention to certain lessons to be drawn from the catastrophe which would be of benefit to the maritime world. Public opinion, as well as moral demand, indicates conclusively that the first duty of a master of a ship is to his passengers. He may have thousands of dollars' worth of cargo in his hold, and perhaps also millions in bullion; his vessel may have a replacement value running into the millions, but the most sacred obligation imposed upon him is the comfort and welfare of his passengers. Protecting them transcends every other duty assigned him by the owners of the ship.

The use of intoxicating liquors by members of a ship's crew appears also to be a question worthy of thought as a result of allegations concerning the condition of a few members of the *Vestris*' crew. The railroads long ago learned that liquor and railroading did not mix. The stringent regulations which pertain to the rails might properly be applied to the sea with equally helpful results.

To Americans, the outstanding fact in the rescue work was the prompt answer to the "SOS" (which is translated into "Save Our Ship") by the United States Shipping Board vessel *American Shipper*. Just as the President Harding, under Capt. Paul Grueing, and the President Roosevelt, with Capt. George Fred on the bridge, turned from their course two years ago and went to the aid of foundering vessels, staying with them until the rescue work was completed, so Capt. Schuyler F. Cummings upheld the traditions of the new American merchant marine by taking his ship far off its course to aid in the rescue. It is in no way disparages the valiant work of German and French vessels which participated in the rescue to cite the work of the *American Shipper*, a relatively small ship as ocean liners go, which turned far southward as soon as it heard the distress call coming through the ether.

From a mechanical standpoint, the maritime world will find added support for the contention that all lifeboats on all vessels should be

equipped with automatic davits which will lower the boats on an even keel bow and stern. The need for frequent drills to acquaint a constantly changing crew with their stations in the case of "abandon ship" is again emphasized, and it is evident that the boats should be lowered to the water's edge, where space permits, prior to each major voyage in order that any defects in the draft tackle may be detected. Unfortunate as the *Vestris* disaster was, it can be made an object lesson to steamship operators in such a manner that a recurrence will be next to impossible.

Mr. Hoover's Victory in the Cities

SOME weeks will elapse before the results of the presidential election in the United States will be presented in such detailed form that they can be subjected to searching analysis. The Associated Press, however, has made a preliminary tabulation of electoral figures for urban centers of population. This tabulation is sufficiently complete to demonstrate the falsity of one pre-election belief that was widely held. It was rather generally anticipated that Governor Smith would run far ahead of Herbert Hoover in the great cities of the country, and that the latter's majorities would have to be made up by the votes from rural communities. It was believed that, in a number of states, city would be arrayed against country.

It turns out, however, that Mr. Hoover showed astonishing strength in certain large cities which it had been expected would be carried by Governor Smith. Thus Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo and Cincinnati—all cities which by reason of large percentages of wet and foreign born had seemed likely to favor the New York Governor, actually were carried by Mr. Hoover. Governor Smith did carry Cleveland, but it would have been strange if he had not, for the late Senator La Follette carried that city in 1924. The New York Governor also carried New York, St. Louis, Boston, San Francisco and Newark, but by majorities which were much lower than those anticipated. In San Francisco, Mr. Hoover lost the city by only 1500 votes.

Fourteen cities appeared in the tabulation of the Associated Press. Governor Smith received 3,420,769 votes. Mr. Hoover's total was 3,375,079. The majority here is so small as to be almost negligible. It is really accurate to say that the vote in the great urban centers of the country was almost equally divided between the two candidates. This fact, in view of the belief that he would receive but little support from the large cities, means in reality a great victory for Mr. Hoover.

Uncomfortable Facts for Mars

THIS mythical character, Mars, war lord and disturber of a peaceful world, whose principal stock in trade received a severe setback at the hands of Messrs. Briand and Kellogg not long ago, has recently been listening to some uncomfortable facts. They are facts for which he alone is responsible, and they furnish growing evidence that the ways of this person are futile and self-destructive.

The Foreign Policy Association of the United States takes this opportunity to direct attention to the fact that the World War cost the lives of 20,000,000 persons, maimed and wounded an equal number, and cast 10,000,000 refugees upon the mercies of their fellow men.

The American Foreign Trade Council submits the fact that war during the last fourteen years caused the loss of \$145,000,000,000 in world commerce—a figure more than ten times the national debt of the United States.

Roger W. Babson, the American statistician, produces the fact that the money which the United States now finds it necessary to spend for military purposes, directly and indirectly, would build three times as many new roads each year and maintain more than twice as many public schools—a statement which applies with comparable force to virtually every nation in the world.

Here are at least three reasons why peace is becoming popular and its advocacy becoming respectable. This gentleman of Mars is losing caste. His services are no longer desired.

Character Above the Atom

THAT gentle philosopher and keen analyst of human affairs, Prof. Rufus M. Jones, of World Unity, sets forth mankind's greatest need in so masterful a manner that it cannot fail to attract wide attention. Taking into account all the material prosperity of the day, without precedent throughout all history, surpassing all previous limits in knowledge, wealth and the use of motive power, he points out that none of these achievements makes mankind better; in fact, they so completely absorb the lives of the present generation as generally to turn men away from contemplation of higher things, the things of Spirit. "There is," he declares with justification, "no equation between bank accounts and goodness of heart. Knowledge is by no means the same thing as wisdom or nobility of Spirit."

While the gates to a new and larger sense of freedom have been flung wide, the masses of the people have not as yet learned how wisely to use this hastily acquired liberty. Professor Jones points out that a weakness in the modern system of education is its failure to engage in the fundamental of building character through the development of the spiritual side of man, or, as he puts it, "the building of soul."

While the present generation is far above all previous ages in its immeasurably successful material developments, in the deeper things—things which are lasting and permanent—there is a vital lack of interest. We may increase ever so greatly the speed of the traveler, but if we do not "improve the quality of his life," however marvelous the rate of his material progress may seem to have been, viewed from the spiritual standpoint there has been an egregious failure.

While Professor Jones gives due recognition to the improved methods of present-day education, yet these improvements pertain not to the most essential of needs, character building, through the right shaping of the disposition of

the child; and yet disposition is a fundamental factor in determining the course of life, its happiness and success.

The primitive instincts and emotions of the child have been neither improved nor sublimated, but are left to develop with little restraint or cultivation. As a result of the wrong perspective and purpose of education, Professor Jones avers that the youth of the present day, while they are trained in the technique of life to the full, have little or no knowledge of its deep underlying purpose. The alternative to a government based on this higher sense of education might be the Mussolini idea, but neither this twentieth century form of despotism nor the seventeenth century proposal of Thomas Hobbes to set up absolute power in the form of "Leviathan" furnishes a logical solution to the problem of how best to utilize the new freedom.

Natural science may play its part in the process of better building of character, but the essential quality, good will, is not the product of such scientific methods. The solution which the Quaker philosopher proposes is "deeper and more constructive culture, a culture that concerns itself with the fundamental aims and values of life." When we give to the determination of the nature of human life and its possibilities the same interest as we give to the investigation of the atom, the result will be the quickening of the deeper springs of life, the divine qualities of man. Only in this higher development of character will the ideal be realized; the transforming of the new freedom in terms of a better world.

Humor as a Campaign Asset

PUNCH, in a recent cartoon, depicted the British Conservative, Liberal and Labor leaders as circus performers amusing each other to while away the time until the "show" should start. It mattered not that it was a premature exhibition, a preliminary to the pre-election campaign. Nor did it matter that Stanley Baldwin appeared as a "strong man," Ramsay MacDonald a juggler and Lloyd George a clown. But it mattered much that the cartoon, with some degree of accuracy, cast the serious aspect of the campaign aside and lifted it into the lighter vein. No one will cavil at the injection of a little humor into an election campaign.

Perhaps it was more than humor, however, that induced the Liberal Party, if reports be true, to decide to utilize gramophone records of the free trade speeches of Winston Churchill to argue against himself. He is, of course, a platform orator of distinction, and his speeches, when his political affiliations were Liberal, were not intended for use when he threw off his party allegiance and entered the Conservative fold. That is, however, apparently, the use to which his opponents are now to put them. In fairness to Mr. Churchill it would seem as if the use of such records should be accompanied by an explanation as to why he forsook the Liberal banner.

Humor in a political campaign is an asset in holding an audience. The heckler is invaluable. The witty speaker ranks equally with the brilliant orator. The cartoonist makes a deep impression. But before the invention of the gramophone, little of the humorous aspects of campaigns was saved, the limitations of the press confining reports to the serious side, generally speaking.

With the development of the recording device, a hitherto unsuspected use has been found for it, as Mr. Churchill may know to his cost. There is a humorous side to election campaigns. But it all depends upon how you look at them.

Wood Makes Fine Board

PROPOSALS that wood may be used as a food do not mean that one may stop along the highway and lunch on a few pine boughs nor attempt to appease his hunger by taking a bite out of a handy hickory tree. The German chemist who has announced that wood for nourishment is a possibility of the future makes it clear that some chemical processes are necessary before trees may be served up in salads, sautés, stews or sandwiches. For the present, therefore, no boy need be disturbed over any prospect of being sent to the shed to cut up a portion of wood for dinner.

The possibilities of wood as a food lie only in the fact that there is vegetable matter in wood. This, however, is reclaimed only after technical processes which make such reclamation a rather expensive proposition from a commercial standpoint.

It is said that when a common little wood pulp molecule is left alone—presumably not annoyed by extraneous activities—it becomes sugar of starch. Stir in one well-selected little molecule of water and the result is an edible carbohydrate. There is nothing else to do—no half a cup of milk, the white of an egg, nor bake to a deep brown—just two little molecules, one water and one wood, and in a jiffy it is done.

But all this is not as simple as it seems. It is a complex laboratory undertaking which cannot be transferred to the field of industrial activity until many difficulties have been overcome. In the meanwhile it is to be hoped that the practice of a misguided farmer, who is said to have coaxed his horse into a sawdust diet by placing green glasses over its eyes, will not be generally adopted.

Editorial Notes

An American electric company doing a yearly business of \$75,000,000 will be sold to its employees. In England, steel workers in a mill have volunteered to invest 5 per cent of their weekly wages in the company. Added evidence of the recognition by both employer and employee of their mutuality of interests.

Coincident with the expansion of the atmospheric nitrogen compound industry is the increase of 50 per cent in the production of Chilean nitrate of soda in October, this year, over October, 1927. But there is still plenty of air.

What would Captain Nemo say to that submarine being used to explore the bottom of the Caribbean? Probably that they couldn't get out and walk around on the floor of the sea, as Jules Verne had him do.

Gran Receives the News

"IT WAS more than a week before we heard that Mr. Lincoln had been elected," said Gran. She was sitting beside the radio fingering the dial, twisting the knobs back and forth with no result save a few explosive little noises.

"Oh, dear," she said, "I can't get anything. Isn't it about time that some of the election results came through?"

"I believe that you will have to wait another hour, dear," I said.

Sometimes I wonder if Gran curbed her eager desire for news in those earlier days of which she so loves to talk. California must have seemed so far away at times. Only the other day as we were searching for something in her desk we came across a ribbon-tied package of old letters from which she extracted a thin tissue sheet covered with closely written lines. "One of the first letters to come by pony express," she had explained. She told me how proud she had been to receive such a missive. "Everyone wanted to see it," she said, and then she went on to tell me that when she was a girl they usually waited a month or more for letters from the East until Senator Gwin thought of starting a pony express.

Today Gran loves to avail herself of the air mail. She keeps up a voluminous correspondence with her numerous friends and relations and keeps a mental tag on the length of time each letter takes to reach its destination. She is a little distressed, sometimes, when she is waiting for some special item of news from Illinois, because Great-Aunt Maria invariably confuses herself to the ordinary mail.

"I cannot understand," she plaintively remarks, "why Maria is so old-fashioned."

Great-Aunt Maria belongs to that branch of the family that remained behind in Illinois when great-grandfather came across the plains with his ox teams and covered wagons. Gran is proud of the fact that her father was among those hardy pioneers. She tells us the story of that strenuous journey so vividly that it is hard to believe the experience was not her own. However, the front page of the family Bible bears witness to the fact that she was born just after her father and mother crossed the border into California. She loves to shine in the reflected glory of her pioneer parents, whom she is inclined to regard as the most "up and coming" members of the family in their generation. Just the same, it is doubtful if she would wish to relinquish one of her rights as a native daughter of the Golden State.

No one has taken a keener interest in this presidential election than Gran. She has "listened in" to every speech of importance and conscientiously read the editorials in

her favorite newspaper every day. It is she who has seen that each member of the family entitled to vote has exercised that privilege.

The great morning found her up betimes with breakfast on the table an hour earlier than usual.

"The polls open at seven," she announced. After that the only thing left for us to do was to eat our breakfast and fulfill our duty as citizens.

At 4 o'clock by Pacific time we tuned in and heard the voice of the announcer in New York. The hours sped and no one wanted to do a thing but listen. For once dinner was considered an unnecessary distraction. The sun setting behind the darkening hills, the afterglow in the sky—the pictures Gran loves to watch from her seat beside the window—passed away unnoticed.

During a pause in the announcements she remarked, "They brought the news of Mr. Lincoln's election by pony express from St. Joseph, Mo., because there wasn't a mile of railroad west of Missouri in those days."

She was particularly interested in the Illinois returns, and said fervently that she did hope Maria had made an effort to vote.

She was astonished at the number of votes in Iowa. "I don't suppose there would be so many people there," she said and then added, "When my father came across in '53 he remarked on the unsettled condition of those parts. He said he traveled for days without seeing a house."

The night wore on, but no one wished to go to bed. The children remembered hearing that a searchlight had been installed upon the highest peak of the hills that lie between us and the city. They begged to be allowed to sit up just a little longer.

Suddenly a red glare flashed across the sky.

"Red for Hoover! Red for Hoover!" everyone shouted in chorus.

Through the radio came the enthusiastic cheering of the Stanford University students outside the home in Palo Alto, and then we heard the strains of Sousa's band playing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Gran started to sing, "Oh, say can you see—" but her sweet quavering voice faltered and then stopped.

We stood silently with bated breath. It was as though we listened to the pulsing of a nation's heart.

I do not know what it was that reminded Gran of her relation in Illinois, but just as she was bidding us all good-night she shook her head over the fact that Great-Aunt Maria had never taken her advice about getting a radio.

"I'm afraid that Maria won't know that Mr. Hoover has been elected until she gets her papers tomorrow morning," she said.

G. C.

Notes From Geneva

THE Post-Graduate Institute of International Studies which was founded in Geneva in 1927 with the support of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation, in order to give the graduates in modern history, law or economics an opportunity of utilizing the exceptional resources afforded by the headquarters of the League for the study of international relations, will have the benefit during the present academic year of the co-operation of well-known professors from the United States. Prof. J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois, and Prof. E. M. Patterson of the University of Philadelphia, will lecture and lead seminar classes in Geneva for several months, beginning with Professor Garner's lectures, in November, on the Foreign Policy of the United States. American and other English-speaking students, a number of whom attended the Post-Graduate Institute last year, will thus receive additional facilities, while for European students of international affairs the contact with United States professors should prove of great value as a means of getting in touch with the thought of the United States.

The Swiss Alpine Club recently held its general assembly at Montreux, seventy-four branches of the club being represented. According to the annual report, there was a deficit of 25,800 francs in the club's budget on account of the subventions which have been voted for buildings. But as the club numbers over 25,000 members, this after all only amounts to about a franc a head, although at first sight it seems a formidable total. The further sum of 44,540 francs has been voted for the enlargement and restoration of four club huts, and more alpine shelters are to be erected.

Switzerland has a reputation for good schools, and her primary education in the country districts reaches the most out-of-the-way places. Attendance at some school is compulsory for all classes from the age of six until sixteen in the towns, and fourteen in the country. Moreover, the secondary schools and technical universities are very fine, and all things considered, education is not only efficient, but cheap in Switzerland, which is the reason why so many foreigners send their children to schools in Geneva and Lausanne. In summer the teaching in the primary schools begins at seven o'clock in the morning (and eight o'clock for the younger pupils), and goes on until eleven, with a ten minutes' interval after each lesson. In the afternoon the hours are from two to four, with two half holidays a week. In winter the schools do not open until eight o'clock. The Swiss school buildings are well constructed, with airy rooms, big halls, broad corridors and staircases.